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VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE. WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRIDE FOR EVERY SIDE.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.
An ADDRESS to the FREEMEN
of the State of VERMONT.

THE time will soon arrive when we are called upon to determine, whether we will adopt or reject the Constitution of Vermont as revised by our late Council of Censors. As it is a question of the last importance to the liberties and happiness of the people, I have long wished to see such hints thrown out to the public by the channel of our Newspapers as might tend to digest the ideas of the people, and prevent any hasty determination on the subject.

I will not take up your time to discuss particularly the several sections in the revised Constitution; I think I may say, that in general it is an improvement on the Constitution as it has hitherto existed. The powers of the different branches of government are more clearly defined, and the checks on the Legislature better adapted to prevent hasty and arbitrary determinations than they have heretofore been.

That the legislative, executive, and judiciary departments, ought to be separate and distinct in every free government, is an opinion I pretend to generally received, that nothing need be said on this head.

Whether the modes of representation prescribed are preferable to the former one is a difficult question to determine. Were we called unalterably to fix the Constitution, I should be unwilling to make the experiment of a change. But in our present situation I think the alteration might be beneficial. As our elections are annual, we can easily displace those rulers who prove unsuitable, by electing others to their room: and it will be but seven years before we can make such alterations as we may find necessary. It will certainly have the effect of a very great increase, and probably produce (without a reliction of former legislatures) a body of laws more adequate to the exigencies of the state, and better guarded and connected than that by which we are at present governed. I think if we adopt either mode recommended, it will be that of elections by county conventions; and with the Council of Censors, I cannot but with it might have a trial for one septennity.

Nothing has a greater tendency to corrupt the political virtue of a people, than to heap a great variety of offices on the same individual; it makes those persons on whom they are bestowed, grasping and venal, and intro duces base and selfish habits & ideas among the people. The 23d section in the revision, is admirably calculated to prevent this evil.

among the people. But we are not so destitute of men of abilities that we need keep one person in the same office forever. Indeed I think there is a political evil in it. For this reason the Council of Censors have done wisely in limiting the time for which the same person may hold certain important offices. It is difficult for the people at large to be well acquainted with those persons who are most capable of filling any important offices in the state; so that they are frequently disappointed in the person whom they have elected; and yet, from some unhappy fatality, when a person has crept into office, it is very difficult to remove him at future elections.

Some will suppose that many sections in the revised Constitution might have been made still better, I doubt it not, but yet if they are any better than those in the present Constitution, shall not we do wisely to adopt them, since we cannot better them? Perhaps the Council of Censors supposed that the genius of the people would admit of any farther alterations. We are not obliged to adopt or reject it in gross, as it is revised we may adopt only those sections which we approve, and reject those which we dislike. But we cannot add addition or alterations.

It may be well to give the delegates whom we send to Convention, general instructions, but not particularly to bind them thereto; for perhaps their ideas, and even ours, would be materially altered on hearing the sections convatted at large. If we will but choose good men, not under the influence of those whole interest it may be to crush the revised Constitution, we may safely leave the matter with them after they have collected our ideas in our town meetings.

I think we cannot but be pleased with the disinterested part which the Council of Censors have acted in making themselves ineligible when it is probable the greater part of them held offices during life, of which they must be deprived by the proposed alterations.

If we act a wise part, we shall strictly adhere to their recommendations in this point, and choose no man whose office may be affected by an alteration in the Constitution; for power, when once possessed by the sons of men, is too darling an object to be abandoned without reluctance.

The candour and modesty, as well as the firmness, which the Council of Censors have discovered in the more disagreeable part of their office, cannot but inspire them the applause of the freemen at large, and even of the virtuous and better part of those whole cr-

rors may be censured in their proceedings.

I know there are many bitter things said against their proceedings. I am unhappy to call names in a paper, which I have endeavoured to write with the greatest candour. But my duty as a member of the community obliges me to it.

His Excellency our Governour has said things respecting them, unworthy of his exalted station. He has insinuated in a base groveling manner, that "the Council of Censors were a set of men who did much mischief, and created great uneasiness, in the state"---that "their animadversions on the proceedings of the Governor and council, were injudicious and needless"---and that "he supposed they would be easy when they had ruled one or two Governors." I blush when I reflect on such vile aspersions whipt upon a person at the head of the free State. This is a stain of ill nature, which I shall be ready to remove if required.

What I have now related is a proof of our unwillingness to relinquish power, when once possessed. If he dislikes their proceedings, let him publicly declare it; and not endeavour by secret whispers in the corner, to poison the sentiments of the people. When we here aspersions of this kind, we ought to consider whether the author of them is not in some way affected by the revised Constitution.

Many circumstances which have taken place within the year past, may fully convince us of the necessity of some alterations in our government. I may perhaps in a future paper, make some observations with respect to them. At present I wish to fix your attention on the important business of the second Tuesday of June next, the day appointed for electing and instructing the delegates to the Convention.

That we may reflect with pleasure on the transactions of that day, and secure to posterity the inestimable privileges of Freemen, is the wish of

A Friend to the PUBLIC.

Foreign Intelligence.

Turkey,

CONSTANTINOPLE, (Turkey) January 18.

We learn that the rebel Mahomed has offered to join the inhabitants of Bosnia, with an army of 80,000 men, for the purpose of opposing the intention of the Porte to cede to the Emperor the first part of that province.

Feb. 6. It is certain that the tranquility of Europe depends on

the precarious health of our Grand Seigneur. Should he die, every power would be instantly at war, as the Turkish empire was never in so dangerous a situation.

MOGGADORE, Dec. 12.

The Portuguese ship, the Notre Dame de Secours, is sailed out of this port to rejoin the small fleet cruising in the Mediterranean against the Algerine corsairs. A week since four Morocco frigates arrived here from Salée, and having taken in fifteen pieces of cannon, put to sea again. Their destination is for Madeira.

Italy.

LEGHORN, March 5.

This day a Maltese frigate put in here in a very shattered condition, having had an engagement with two barbery Corsairs one hour & twenty minutes, in which many of his men were either killed or wounded, and the Captain says, that he had pointed a gun down to sink the ship, rather than fall into the hands of the barbarians, when a Portuguese boat down upon them, and the second broadside sunk one and the other sheered off, but that the Portuguese were going in search of her. The Maltese frigate is much damaged, that she will require a thorough repair before she can be put to sea again. The wounded men are sent to the Lazaretto, and surgeons are appointed by order of the Grand Duke to attend them.

Spain.

CADIZ, Jan. 10.

By a master of a ship from Huelva, we hear that two Algerine corsairs were wrecked on the Portuguese coast, the one near Faro, and the other near Villa Real, but the crews were saved. There were also many other shipwrecks in the bays of Algeiras and Gibraltar, occasioned by the storm on the second and third of this month.

Russia.

PETERSBURG, Jan. 28.

Orders are just received in the port of Cronstadt to arm and keep in readiness, as the season will permit, all the men of war which had been disarmed, of which number is the Czarina, new ship of 100 guns, and the Elizabeth, another new one of 80 guns. The construction of another very fine new ship of 76 guns is completed, named the Greque, which is to be launched in three months. The greatest and most magnificent preparations are making here of every kind for the approaching journey of the Court to Cherson, where the Empress is going to be crowned sovereign of some fine provinces, which she has

taken from the Fort. The regiment
her with domestic. The Grand
Patriarch and others. Besides a
certain number of the inferior
clergy, will take place about the
middle of July. The court will
set out first for Moscow in the
month of May, where they
stay a month or six weeks,
then repair to Cherson. Six regi-
ments of cavalry, and 22 of in-
fantry, are commanded to assist at
this august ceremony, to maintain
good order, support the police,
and add to the splendor and pomp
of the spectacle.

France,

P A R I S, February 1.

According to the bills of mor-
tality in this capital, calculated by
commissioner Jeron, for 1785, it
appears that we have had, during
the course of that year, 19,855
christenings, 5,234 marriages,
5,918 foundlings, and 20,365
burials; increase in the christen-
ings this year, 301, in marriages
----, of foundlings 309; and de-
crease in burials 1,413.

Great-Britain,

L O N D O N, March 14.

A large body of American pri-
soners, now in a state of slavery
at Algiers, have petitioned to our
counsel there to represent their
miserable situation to the Court
of Great Britain, in order to ob-
tain relief from that state of slave-
ry to which they are reduced by
the Dey, whom they emphatically
style the King of Cruelties.

We are informed that the Em-
peror of Morocco has declared
himself an enemy to the United
States, and has sent four frigates
as far eastward as the Straits of
Gibraltar. This is an additional
difficulty which they have to
struggle with, equal to that of the
Algerines.

A confirmation has been re-
ceived in town, since Saturday, of
the engagement mentioned in the
papers, between a Genoese and
Algerine armed vessel, with this
additional circumstance, that the
two ships when a breast of each
other within pistol shot, began a
most dreadful conflict, when the
Genoese blew up, and every soul
perished---The Algerines (accord-
ing to the account received) shout-
ed, on the explosion, "Ecco i
Genovesi!"---"There go the Ge-
noese!"

April 6. The *Virgie Rosario*,
Duke de Vendôme, and St. Antonio
de Padua, (the two first vessels be-
longing to the Duke of Tuscany)
have been captured by the Algerines.
It should seem the Barbary States
should no longer be styled the "petty"
States of Barbary, since they con-
troul so great a part of the globe.
When the large Venetian vessel cap-
tured about nine weeks since, struck
to the Sultan Soliman, the Captain
of the latter tore the word "Doga-
do" from her colours, and threw it
into the sea with contempt. And
according to a foreign print of
March, the master of the *Della Vir-
gine*, was put into irons for utter-
ing a disrespectful word of the Dey:
but the St. Mark armed ship releas-
ed him, by capturing his enemy, and
conducting the infernal crew into a
part of the Republic.

Among our presents made by the
Court of Spain to the Dey of Al-
giers, on the signing of terms of peace,
was a set of knives and forks, of
massy gold, with the hasts set in dia-
monds; and a set of china bowls,
with covers and salvers of gold.

A letter from Copenhagen says,
that they have received a letter from
the Captain of a merchant ship, sup-
posed to have been lost in the storm-
y weather, giving an account that
he was taken by the Barbary pirates,
and carried into Algiers, where he
and the crew are now prisoners. He
gives a melancholy account of the
barbarity of those people to all
Christian prisoners; that he and
his crew are in a starving condition,
and yet obliged to labour on the for-
tifications, and if they do not stand
it, they are sure to be ballinaded.
The letter adds, that as soon as the
weather will permit, a fleet of men
of war will sail to demand their re-
lease.

Extract of a letter from Malaga,
March 16.

"The American brig *Jupiter*,
Capt. Watson, is arrived here with
an Algerine galley, of 12 guns, which
had attacked her, but was at last
herself taken. Neither of them
have been allowed pratique. An
account of this matter is sent to
Madrid, as the permitting any ves-
sels to bring prizes, might, it is
feared, dispute with the
Dey of Algiers, where there is rea-
son to be accommodated."

The Governor of
Gibraltar, in stating the Ameri-
can merchant-men from the Moors,
does him infinite credit; policy as
well as humanity, requires that this
country should now assist the rising
States.

New-Province.

N A S S A U, March 11.

On Wednesday evening, the
sky, from N. by W. to N. N. E.
assumed an aspect very unusual
here. At about 30 minutes past
8, there was observed a luminous
appearance, in something of a
pyramidal form, the summit
about 25 degrees above the hori-
zon; the colour became gradu-
ally deeper till within a few minutes
of 9, when it was of a fiery crim-
son. Successive changes or flashes
were several times seen. At nine
the splendor began to diminish,
and in 20 minutes after it entire-
ly disappeared.

The novelty of such an appear-
ance excited anxiety in some, and
gave rise to a variety of conjec-
tures. There seems however lit-
tle reason to suppose it any other
than the phenomenon so fre-
quently seen in Europe & North-
America, termed the Aurora Bo-
realis: but we have not heard of
its being before observed so near
the equator.

Pennsylvania.

P H I L A D E L P H I A, May 13.

Sunday a messenger arrived
from the western country, and
brought dispatches which contain
the following intelligence, viz. that
in the night of the 29th of March
the hostages from the Shawanese
nation, together with their inter-
preter and his family, privately
withdrew from our fort at the
mouth of the Miami; that several
murders had been committed both

above and below the fort, two ve-
ry recently within four miles of
it on Kentucky shore; that, from
threats and insinuations of unfriend-
ly Indians, an attack on that gar-
rison was apprehended---under this
idea, a reinforcement is gone down
from Fort M'Intosh; that the gar-
rison is well supplied with pro-
visions, and plenty of excellent
water within the body of the
work: that about twenty Indians
were lately seen near Fort M'In-
tosh, but their intentions could
not be devised; and that several
of their chiefs had been invited
to a talk with Sir John Johnstone
at Niagara.

On Monday last two companies
of the troops, raised for the de-
fence of the posts on the western
frontiers under the command of
that experienced officer Col. Har-
mar, marched from this city for
Fort Pitt. They are well equip-
ped and make a very martial ap-
pearance, and will doubtless be
considered as a seasonable rein-
forcement to the companies alrea-
dy on that station. Captains Fur-
guson of the train of artillery, and
M'Curdy of the infantry, com-
mand the above companies. We
learn that the company from
New Jersey, under Capt. Mercer,
will also begin their march in a
few days for the same quarter.

In C O N G R E S S,

Monday, March 27, 1786.

THE secretary at war, to whom
was referred his letter of the
15th, containing extracts of two
letters from Major John Palfgrave
Wyllly at Fort M'Intosh, one da-
ted 23d January, 1786, and the
other the 13th of February, 1786
in the former of which Major
Wyllly states, that the frequent
desertion at that place required some
immediate remedy---that in his
opinion capital punishments are
absolutely necessary for that pur-
pose---that he was so far convinced
in its utility in the present instance
that he had ventured to approve
of the sentence of a court martial,
and sincerely wishes that the ne-
cessity of his situation may not
render it his duty to put the sen-
tence into execution before any
orders can arrive from the war-
office. And in the latter, "that 2
days after his last of the 23d of
January, notwithstanding the pro-
ceedings of the court martial were
published, and the prisoners were
in irons, before their eyes, three
men of Capt. Strong's company
deserted---that a party was sent
after them---that after a long per-
suit they were taken and brought
back to the garrison---that he or-
dered them immediately to be
put to death, which was done, &
thinks this instance of severity
may probably preclude the neces-
sity of executing the deserters
now in confinement, have report-
ed.

The dignity and justice of the
United States require, that a full
investigation of all the circum-
stances attending the transaction,
should be made immediately, in
order that Congress may ground
thereon their ultimate determina-
tion respecting the same.

Resolved, That Congress agree
to the said report.

Resolved, That a court of en-
quiry be instituted, to consist of
two field-officers, and a captain of
a regiment of the United States,
who were not of the garrison of
Fort M'Intosh at the time of the
beforementioned event, and that
they report to the secretary at war
a state of facts only, in order to be
presented to Congress.

Resolved, That the secretary at
war direct, that the said John Pal-
grave Wyllly be arrested, and re-
main in an arrest until further or-
der of Congress, and that he or-
der another field-officer immedi-
ately to repair to Fort M'Intosh,
to take the command of the troops
in that post.

Resolved, That the secretary at
war be directed to order the two
men, now in confinement under
sentence of death at Fort M'Intosh,
to be released, their trial having
been illegal.

A letter of this day from A.
Lee, one of the commissioners of
the board of treasury was read
requesting leave of absence, du-
ring the month of April next,
whereupon,

Ordered, That Mr. A. Lee, one
of the commissioners of the board
of treasury, have leave of absence
during the month of April next,
agreeably to his request.

New-York.

N E W - Y O R K, May 17.

Extract of a letter from a gentle-
man in Lisbon, to his friend in
this city, dated March 1786.

"The Portuguese with their
six sail of men of war, have drove
the Algerines into the Straights,
and another squadron is fitting
out to keep our coast clear, so
that your colours may safely na-
vigate to Lisbon."

Extract of a letter from Larnec,
March 13.

"Volunteering loses no ground to
the northward; on the contrary
these saviours of their country pro-
secute with unabating ardour their
original independent system."

The States-General of the United
Netherlands have entered a resolu-
tion on their Journals, the Marquis
de Bouille shall be presented with a
diamond solitaire of the value of
20,900 florins, in token of their gra-
titude for the services done by him to
the Republic, in the retaking of St.
Austatia.

We hear, that the ransom money
demanded by the Dey of Algiers for
his American slaves, is 600l. for a
master of a vessel. 400l. for a mate,
and 200l. for each common man.

The time having expired for
which the Hon. David Ramsay, Esq;
was elected to serve as a delegate in
Congress from the State of South-
Carolina, Congress proceeded to the
choice of a chairman in the room of
Mr. Ramsay, and the ballots being
taken, the Hon. Nathaniel Gorham,
Esq; was elected.

It is with the utmost regret that
we acquaint the public with the
death of the celebrated American,
Mrs. Wright, occasioned by a fall
in returning from a visit to our
Ambassador, Mr. Adams. America
has lost in her a warm and sincere
friend, as well as one of the first
ornaments to the arts---Those brave
fellows, who, during the late war,
were fortunate enough to escape

from the arms of tyranny and take sanctuary under her roof, will join us in lamenting his loss; whilst her attachment to America and her indefatigable attention to the prisoners in distress will render her regretted and her memory revered by her country.

The celebrated Mrs. M. Aulay Graham, after having visited several parts of America, and received many tokens of esteem from the principal characters in the United States, has now retired, on account of her health, to the South of France, and lives with her husband (the brother of the electrical doctor) at a beautiful villa in the environs of Marjelles, where she is employed in writing a history of the American revolution.

Extract of a letter from South-Carolina, April 13.

"The whole country seems to be running mad after the Pacold springs, a medical water in the western parts of this State. The proprietors of them will certainly make his fortune in a few years, if the virtues he ascribes to the waters be not merely imaginary. To hear him talk, you would suppose that diseases of every kind would fly before these powerful specifics, like the devil in the days of yore, before the Cardinal Bembo's holy water. Numbers of people are daily setting out for the benefit of these springs, and by the middle of July it is probable that the roads will be crowded with sick people, galloping at a prodigious rate to the westward, for the recovery of their health."

It is perhaps, worth a while to remark, what an alteration has taken place of late among the inferior class of people, in the terms of wager-laying. About five years ago it was—"I will hold you a thousand dollars, a thing is so or so"—afterwards,—"I will stake two half joes"—or—"I will venture two dollars,"—at present it is, (and that two with a very faint voice) "I will lay you six pence, that times never were so hard since the settlement of the place, &c." Heaven grant it may come no lower!

General John Burgoyne died in the East Indies in November last, and by his death the command of the 19th regiment of dragoons is vacant, worth 3000l. per annum.

Connecticut.

NEW HAYEN, May 25. Extract of a letter from a merchant at Cadiz, to his friend in Philadelphia, dated the 20th of February, 1786.

"We have just received the disagreeable news of the San Pedro de Alcantara, a ship from the South seas, with upwards of eight millions of dollars, registered, being lost on a rock about 12 leagues from Lisbon. It was expected a great deal of the cargo would be saved, and as the weather since she struck, on the 2d current has been very fine it is probable the treasure will not have disappeared. We have only a confused account of the lots as yet—but the commerce of the country is very particularly interested in it, and the work of consequence might be dreaded, was it to prove a total loss."

Rhode-Island.

NEW-PORT, May 15. This morning Messrs. Jonathan and Constant Irish (promising sons of Mr. Charles Irish, of this City) and a boy, were coming from Coaster's Harbour with a load of gravel in a scow, just as they got close to the head of the long wharf the scow sunk, and Mr. Irish's two sons were drowned; the boy being saved by a gentleman who pulled off in a small boat and reached him with an ear before he was quite gone. This is an afflicting circumstance to the unfortunate parents of the drowned (the eldest being in his 26th and the other in the 21st year of his age) and ought to be a warning not to load boats, scows, &c. too deep.

Massachusetts.

BOSTON, May 18. We hear that the Committee appointed by a late act of a neighbouring State, to fabricate a convenient substitute, for that burdensome commodity called Property, and to ease creditors of the trouble of calling for their debts, by making their debtors willing to pay them, have ventured to offer Eighteen Shillings, (to be paid in the intended new currency) perream, for Paper commonly sold at Twelve Shillings, rather than have the good work delayed by a want of that necessary article.

The English papers mention the loss of a Spanish ship of war, from Lima to Cadiz, on the coast of Portugal. She had on board a valuable cargo, and also the immense treasure of eight millions of dollars, 250 chests of which had been got up, and it was expected that the others would be recovered by the means of twelve remarkable divers who were exerting themselves to save so much riches from the womb of the sea. Were the loss total, it would be felt throughout Europe.

On Friday the 3d of March last, his Majesty of Great-Britain went in state to the house of Peers, and gave his Royal Assent to the AMERICAN TRADE BILL.

His Grace the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, on the 25th of March, gave the royal Assent to an act for facilitating the trade and intercourse between that Kingdom, and the United States.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, June 5. On Wednesday last, was installed to the pastoral care of the Church and Congregation in Bennington, the Rev. Mr. Job Swift, who was unanimously accepted by them as a pastor, without a single dissenting voice. The whole ceremony was performed with the utmost decency & good order, and a sermon well adapted to the occasion delivered by the Rev. Mr. Seth Swift of Williamstown, Massachusetts.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE. Messrs. Printers,

WHEN the rash proceedings of Poultney, made their appearance in your paper, many well-minded people (as well as myself) expected something would be advanced in favor of the proposed amendments of our Constitution, by men of leisure

and abilities; to our surprise nothing hath transpired to open the ideas of the ignorant & unwary; but on the contrary, black guarding, nonsense, and aspersions, cast on private characters, under disguised names. Is it because the amendments proposed will not bare scrutinizing? or have we no men of abilities, that your papers are filled with such stuff as disgrace the State, and the authors? did they not coward like, write under fictitious signatures. For my part I am of opinion with Mr. Spooner, that if the authors were obliged to appear with their performances, knaves would be silent, and fools ashamed; and your papers be filled with such productions, as would be useful to society, and by men who scorn to be ranked with your present herd. I am not in office, nor have I any expectation ever to be, but with the State, and gentlemen in public and private stations, well, and remain yours, and the public's humble servant, JONATHAN LANGDON.

The inhabitants of the State of Vermont, are called upon to meet at the usual place of holding freemen's meetings in their respective towns, on the second Tuesday of June next, at two o'clock P. M. to elect one member in each town, to attend a convention at Manchester, on the 1st of said June, for the purpose of accepting or rejecting, the proposed alterations of the Constitution as recommended by the Council of Seniors.

Just Published in LITCHFIELD, And now selling at the Printing-Office in BENNINGTON, price 9 pence,

VOYAGE TO THE MOON, BY COUNT D'ARTOIS, & his Friend, in an AIR BALLOON.

Giving the most pleasing Account of the Objects they had a View of in their Passage; and likewise the Circumstances of their Landing in that Planet; as also of its being Inhabited by a Noble order of Beings;—their Language, Manners, Religion, &c.—The whole highly entertaining, and worthy of the Readers Attention.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Moretown in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors, to meet at the house of John Duxcey, in Burlington, on the 9th of August next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors-Clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the 3d. and if thought necessary the 4th division, by way of pitch, what number of acres, and in what manner and form. 4. To see if they will choose a Surveyor, and committee for that purpose. 5. To agree on some method to hold their meetings in future. 6. To adjust all their accounts with the proprietors Clerk up to this date, and any other business necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting. OBADIAH NOBLE, Just. Peace. Timbouth, June 2, 1786.

IRON-WORKS CANAAN Samuel Forbes,

Manufactures and Sells at CANAAN, in Connecticut.

BAR-iron, Nail-roads, Anchors of all sizes, Grift-Mill irons, such as Spindles, Gudgeons, Bands, &c. double and single Cranks, and every other iron for Saw-Mills—Also, long Cranks, which in certain situations, are more advantageous than the common sort, as they save the expense of a Shaft, Gudgeon, and Bands—Black-Smith's Anvils, Stakes, Sledges, Beck-Horns, &c.—Screws for Oil-Mills, Spinnaculi-works, Clothier's, Tobaccoist's &c.—Also, for Straining Saw-Mills Saws, and Fly Screws for Paper-Mills.

Any persons wanting Smith-work, of any uncommon sort, are requested to be very particular in their directions, if patterns in wood are sent, they will be worked up to.

As the whole of the Ore, made use of at his works, is from the Southbury bed, the quality of the Iron may be depended on.

At the same place may be had PAPER of various kinds, manufactured, by John Adams & Co. on as good terms by large or small quantities, as elsewhere. They pay CASH for any quantity of clean Cotton or Linen RAGS.

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of POWNAL, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn the proprietors of said town, to meet at the dwelling-house of Thomas Jewet, Esq; in said Pownal, on the first Monday of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will call their committee whom they appointed to prosecute George Gardner, Esq; for defacing the proprietors record of said town, to account with said proprietors for the monies of said Gardner. 3. To see if said proprietors will relinquish said monies to said Gardner, or any part thereof. 4. To see if the proprietors will appoint a committee to inspect the lots in said township, on which two or more surveys have been laid, and to do justice between parties, where any surveys are found to lap. 5. To see if the proprietors will lay out a sixth division in said township. 6. To do any other business then thought necessary. ELI NOBLE, Just. Peace. Pownal, May 25, 1786.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, at their session at Norwich, in the year 1785, granted leave for the inhabitants of the town of Strafford, in the county of Orange, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said town, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads, building bridges, &c. These are therefore to notify the inhabitants and land-owners of said Strafford, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of September next, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs. ASAHEL CHAMBERLIN, Col. Strafford, May 11, 1786.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their session in October 1785, did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Ferrisburgh, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to be laid out in clearing roads, and building bridges under the direction of us the subscribers, as a committee for the said town: These are therefore to warn all the land-holders in said town of Ferrisburgh, to pay said tax to us the subscribers on or before the first day of August next, or their lands will be exposed to sale as the law directs. ALEXANDER BRUSH, ABEL THOMSON, JONATHAN SAXTON } Comm. Ferrisburgh, May 2, 1786.

In General Assembly, October 27th,

RESOLVED, That the Committee of Pay-Table be & they are hereby directed, to publish in both of the News-Papers printed in this State, three months successively, notifying all persons that have any accounts against this State, unliquidated, prior to the thirtieth of this instant October, and who do not prefer the same to the Committee of Pay-Table for adjustment, before the rising of the General Assembly in October next, will be forever barred from receiving the same.

Extract from the Journals,
ROSL. HOPKINS, Clerk.
Agreeable to the above resolution of the General Assembly, the Committee of Paytable, hereby notify all persons that have accounts that are unliquidated against the State, that they will attend to the settlement of the same at the dwelling-house of Colonel Timothy Brownson, in Sunderland, at any time before the session of Assembly in October next. TIMOTHY BROWNSON, } Comtee.
SAMUEL BARTLET. }
Sunderland, Feb. 14, 1786. 42 55

CAMBRIDGE.

THE Proprietors of Cambridge, in the county of Addison & State of Vermont, who have not paid the tax granted by said proprietors on the third day of May, 1785, to defray the expence of completing the survey of the first division lots, clearing roads, &c. are hereby informed, that so much of their land will be sold at Public Vendue, at the dwelling-house of Amos Fallet, Esq; innholder in said town, on the TWENTETH day of June next, at ten o'clock A. M. as will discharge said tax with all legal cost, unless said tax be sooner discharged.

The names of the delinquents are as follows, with the sum of two pounds eight shillings on each original right.

Samuel Robinson	Nathaniel Wood
Jonathan Fallet	Isaac Hatheway
Daniel Kinsley jun.	Frederick Hopkins
Jeremiah Bingham	Thomas Porter
Thomas Brown jun.	Thomas Moredock
Eliza Field	Nathan Leonard
Joseph Tylor	Fzra Fellows
Johna Stanton	Jonathan Robinson
Hezekiah Smith	Ebenezer Dreury
Silvester Semour	Uriah Seymour jun.
Lous Wood	Chauncy Seymour.

GIDEON HOUSE, Collector.
Bennington, May 11, 1786.

THE Subscriber takes this method to inform Strangers, Travellers, &c. that he has lately procured an elegant Baggage Boat in Otter, named WYBRIDGE, which will run from Abel Stevens's in Pittsford, to Middlebury falls, and return the same week. Said Boat will accommodate those who are desirous to transport five tons burthen; and will be ready at the shortest notice—Customers kindly received and favors gratefully acknowledged by the public's humble servant.
JONATHAN CARPENTER.
Rutland, May 26, 1786.

RAGS.
Cash given for
clean cotton or
linen rags.

By the United States in Congress Assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts: Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

TO be Sold by the subscribers, Administrators on the Estate of Capt. Daniel Edgerfon, late of Tinnmouth, deceased, An excellent FARM, containing about 320 acres of land, well situated on the Post Road through Tinnmouth, it being the Farm on which the said Capt. Edgerfon last dwelt; and was formerly occupied by Mr. John McNeil, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn standing on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase said Farm, may know the conditions, by applying to
SAMUEL MATTOCKS, } Admrs.
DAVID SPAFFORD, }
Tinnmouth, March 17, 1786.

Whereas RICHARD SICH, a native of Warwickshire, in England by trade a miller, enlisted into his Britannia 33d regiment, and came to this country, and 'tis tho't is now in some of the States. If he be living and will apply to Mr. John Cushing of Boston, Merchant, he may bear of something advantageous. If he be dead any person giving information thereof as above, & whether he left a wife or children, and where they are, shall receive due thanks for the favour.

N. B. Should any person in Vermont or its vicinity know anything of the said SICH, they may send information to Mr. William Blodget, of Bennington, Merchant.

AGREABLE to a vote of the proprietors of Tunbridge in the county of Orange and State of Vermont: There are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of Mr. Reuben Hatch in said Tunbridge, on the fourth Tuesday in June next, at nine o'clock for the following purposes, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To settle with the treasurer and committees. 3. To see if they will proceed to lay out a fourth division of land to each proprietor. 4. To see if the proprietors and land owners, will raise a tax to make roads and bridges in said town; and to do any other business that shall be thought proper at said meeting.

ELIAS CURTIS, P. Clerk.
Roxbury, April 6, 1786.

Kings-Evil.

ANY Person having the KINGS-EVIL, may be cured without fail, by applying to the subscriber, living in Pittsford. If any one should apply, and not be intirely cured, not one farthing will be exacted by their humble servant,
GEORGE GAGE.

Will Cover this Season, at the stable of the subscriber in ADAMS (who lives on the farm west, and adjoining to Mr. Elias Jones) the elegant Horse.

Wildair.

HE is a full-blooded horse, got by the famous Horse LATH, on a full-blooded Mare, Sir'd by Flooker's Old WILD AIR; and is without exception, the most Elegant and Best horse for Colts in New-England.---One of his Colts was sold for 180 Dollars, at nine months old---and one by the subscriber for 150 Dollars, at seven months old.---The price will be Two Dollars the Single Leap, Four Dollars the Season, and Eight to warrant a Foal.

SAMUEL SPRAGUE.
Williamstown, May 1, 1786.
N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of New-Haven, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: there are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of William Brush Esq; in said New-Haven, on the first Wednesday of July next at nine o'clock in the morning then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a clerk if necessary; and Treasurer and Collector. 3. To see if the proprietors will raise money to clear roads; and build a bridge, or half of a bridge over Otter-Creek falls, agreeable to an act of Assembly passed in October 1785. 4. To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety. MOSES ROBINSON, Affiant.
Bennington, May 15, 1786.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, in their session at N.wich in June 1785, empowered the Selectmen of the town of Marlborough, in Windham county, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre, on all the lands in said Marlborough, (except public rights) for the purpose of repairing roads and bridges, in said town, and to issue their warrants for collecting the same. And whereas the said Selectmen have issued their warrant to the subscriber for collecting said tax. I do therefore hereby give notice to the land owners in said Marlborough, to pay their several proportions of said tax, to me, on or before the twenty-sixth day of July next, at eight o'clock in the morning, and that so much of the land of the delinquents lying in said town, will at nine o'clock on said day be sold at public Auction, at the house of Deacon Joas Whitney, Innholder in said Marlborough, as will pay their part of said tax, with attending charges.

BENJAMIN OLD, jun. Collector.
Marlborough, May 15, 1786

TAKEN by Executions, issued by Ira, Allen Esq; Treasurer of the State of Vermont, against a defective Collectors for the year 1786, about 700 acres of good land, lying in Jamaica, known by the name of the Bala-Mountain-Lot, and is to be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for ready cash, part will be received in State Securities, if the purchaser chooses. Said Vendue to be holden at the house of Joseph Tylor Esq; in Townsend, on the 13th day of June next: at two o'clock afternoon.

NATHAN FISK, jun. Deput. Sheriff.
Westminster, May 9, 1786.

To be SOLD,

At PUBLICK VENDUE.

At the dwelling-house of ABRAHAM UNDERHILL, in Dorset, in the County of Bennington, and State of Vermont.

SO much of each proprietors right in the townships of WESTFORD and UNDERHILL, in the county of Addison, and State aforesaid, on the 22d day of June next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, as will pay the sum of 13 shillings on each right in Westford, and 11. 5. on each right in Underhill, with costs unless prevented by previous payment---this tax was granted by the proprietors to pay the cost of laying out the 1st. division in each township.

The Names of the delinquents in Westford, are as follows, with 13 shillings due.

Jacob Watson	William Thompson
Joshua Watson	Michael Hufferano
William Butler	Uriah Walman
Underhill Horton	Jonathan Compland
John Midwinter	Joseph Jacobs
Robert Midwinter	James Jacobs
Derick Amberman	James Sacket
Joseph Holmes	John Sacket
Joseph Sacket	John Sears
James Sacket	David Mathers Esq.
Peter Sacket	Andrew Teneyke
Joseph Sacket	William Sacket
James Jamison	Lewis Baley
Cornelius Law jun.	James Reide
Jonathan Datoa	Peter Teneyke
Jonathan Hazard	Isaac Adolphus
Andrew Anderson	Samuel Judah
Isaac Sears jun.	Samuel Wallis
Gilbert Bloomer	Joseph Savage
Joshua Bloomer	Michael Butler
James Bloomer	Isaac Sears
Gilbert Bloomer jun.	Joseph Drake
Henry Law	David Dickson
Andrew Law	David Dickson jun.
John Fingles	Myer Myers
James Fingles	Solomon Myrick
W. Thompson jun.	John B. Dickson.

Delinquents in Underhill with the sum of 11. 5. each.

Joseph Sacket jun.	Samuel Brown
James Sacket	Corre Dunn
Peter Sacket	William Sands
Stephen Sacket	Bishop Hadley
Edward Earl	James Horton
Marmaduke Earl	Sylvanus Horton
James Simpson	Underhill Horton
Cornelius Law jun.	Maurice Salts
Jonathan Dayton jun.	Lewis Baley
Jonathan Hazard	James Reide
Andrew Anderson	Peter Teneyke
James Anderson	Isaac Adolphus
John Yates	James Judah
James Sacket	Myer Myers
Samuel Sacket	Solomon Myrick
John Sacket	Jacob Watson
David Mathews	Joshua Walman
Andrew Teneyke	William Butler
William Sacket	Robert Midwinter
Joseph Savage	John Midwinter
Daniel Voorhia	Derick Amberman
Michael Butler	Joseph Holmes
Samuel Wall	John Cockle
Joseph Bull	Jonathan Copeland
John Freeborn	Uriah Walman
Robert Freeborn	John Sears.

AUGUSTIN UNDERHILL P. C.
Dorset, May 12, 1786.

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, situate in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors: This is therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Elijah Dewey in Bennington, on the tenth day of July next at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's clerk. 3. To see whether they will raise a sum of money by tax to pay for lotting the first division. 4. To see whether they will pass a vote to cut and clear roads, to and through the said town; and raise a sum of money by tax, to defray the expence.

JSAAC TICHENOR, J Peace.
Bennington, May 18, 1786.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTRUL, AND PRIDE FOR EVERY SIDE.
YET THUS OUR LIBERAL MOTTO WE EXPLAIN---FREEDOM'S OUR LIFE,--LICENTIOUSNESS OUR BANE.

*Proceedings of the CENSORS.
To the Freemen of the State of
VERMONT.*

YOUR Council of Censors, elected agreeably to the XLIV Section of the Constitution, after having maturely considered the frame of government which has been the rule of political conduct for the inhabitants of this State, the last septenary; highly approving the principal part of it; with the greatest diffidence of their own judgment, and respect for the patriotism and abilities possessed by the formers of the present Constitution, have proposed certain alterations, heretofore offered to your consideration: in so doing we principally had in view rendering government less expensive, and more wise and energetic; objects, in the opinion of this Council, more especially during the infancy of a Commonwealth, worthy the attention of its freemen: the taxes which have been collected some years past for the support of government, demonstrate the expediency of the former; and every man's observation will suggest to him the necessity, for our political happiness and credit, of having government properly maintained, and the judicial and executive offices therein filled by persons of the greatest wisdom and virtue.

In the proposed alterations, we endeavored to guard in future against what is esteemed by this Council (our circumstances considered) to have been an error in the Constitution, electing persons to judicial and executive trust during good behaviour; as it invested them with estates in their offices, which, without an alteration of the Frame of Government, cannot be legally taken from them, but by proving, in a judicial course of proceeding, instances of maladministration. We therefore left in the power of the Governor, Council, and Assembly, (whom we view in the present condition of the State, to be most competent to the election of judicial, and the several executive officers, which in the proposed alterations they are authorized to choose) annually to leave out any one who shall be found unequal to, or otherwise improper for his trust, and appoint a more suitable person in his place. But this Council is not without hope that the ensuing septenary will furnish men so adequate to those offices, that the tenure of them may, consistent with the public interest, be put upon a more stable footing.

We also endeavoured, after the example of some other States, to guard against the future introduction of an aristocratic power, destructive of the common weal, by providing that the same person should not at one time be in-

vested with too many important offices, especially where one would be a hindrance to his properly discharging the duties of the other. And likewise to prevent any family, or party, in future, having it in their power to establish a set of connexions prejudicial to the community, by providing that certain officers of the greatest influence and importance, should at stated periods, be reduced to the common level; and by being thus constantly reminded of their political mortality, be induced to act well their parts while on the stage.

This Council proposed for your option two plans for electing Counsellors and Representatives in Assembly, each differing from the mode now in use, but one of them necessarily consequent to the design of reducing the number: if either meets with your approbation, we shall be happy; yet cannot but wish the choice of Representatives in a County Convention may have a trial for one septenary.

In reviewing the proceedings of the legislative and executive branches of government, and examining whether they have performed their duty, "as guardians of the people, or assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they were entitled to by the Constitution," it affords us great pleasure to find matters of commendation, yet accompanied with the mortification of having some to censure. But as the Constitution has allotted us solely the last, and more unpleasant task, we can only in general observe, that, under God, this Commonwealth is much indebted, even for its present existence as a separate community, to that undaunted firmness, and prudent vigilance for the public safety, which has been usually maintained in the legislative and executive departments, since the era of our independence.-----At open war with the most potent nation in Europe,---frequently threatened with invasions from a sister State, and by her insidious arts a powerful disaffection fomented within the bowels of this Commonwealth---denied relief from the authority who alone under Heaven could give it: We have reason to look up with gratitude to that Being who is wisdom, and by whom a few husbandmen, unexperienced in the arts of governing, have been enabled to pilot the ship through storms and quicksands, into the haven of independence and safety; and to admire what we consider how much was to be done, and by whom, that it has been so well done.

But we are obliged to check such agreeable thoughts, & however irksome to our feelings, turn

our attention to the province allotted us; censuring such unconstitutional proceedings as may be drawn into precedent, if left unnoticed.

We would premise in the words of Judge Blackstone, that, "in all tyrannical governments, the right both of making and of enforcing the laws, is vested in one and the same man, or one and the same body of men, and wherever these two powers are united together there can be no public liberty." The Convention who framed the Constitution of this State, aware of this, by a decided distribution of power, assigned the legislative authority to the Representatives of the people in General Assembly, and the supreme executive to the Governor & Council; and from the latter again severed the judicial, and rendered it independent of both. And to preserve this balance of power, thus carefully made, and guard against any encroachment of one on the proper authority of either of the other, the Convention made it the duty of the Council of Censors to enquire, "whether the legislative and executive branches of government have assumed to themselves, or exercised, other or greater powers than they are entitled to by the Constitution."

In how many severe instances therefore, the legislative and executive authorities have transgressed the limits marked out to them by the Constitution, and intruded upon the province allotted to the other (whatever temporary reasons they might have for so doing) they are certainly in those particulars deserving of severe censure, as such conduct, from persons entrusted with the important charge of making and executing laws, (by trampling upon the fundamentals of government which ought to be held sacred) naturally tends to introduce tyranny on the one hand, or anarchy on the other.

In some instances, however, it is probable that the Constitution has been invaded through necessity, in times of extreme danger, when good men were induced to hazard all consequences for the sake of preserving our existence as a people; yet in a review of these proceedings we have thought proper to advert even to such breaches of the Constitution, lest they should be made use of as precedents, when no such necessity shall exist.

Some instances of the Council's assuming power not delegated to them we now proceed to select from their Journal.

On the 11th June, and 20th October, 1778, they take the very extraordinary step of divorcing Lurana McGean, & Ruth Chamberlain, from their respective hus-

bands, and declaring their right of marrying again.

On the 14th November, 1781, they resolve, that Doctor John Page, be remitted one fourth part of the debt due from him to Colonel William Marsh, on account of his debts being contracted in continental money. It is to be observed that the debts of Colonel Marsh, by the confiscation of his estate, had before that time become the property of this Commonwealth; and that in April 1781, the law fixing a general scale of depreciation for all debts contracted in continental money, had passed. Why then Doctor Page should be made an exception to the general rule, or from whence the authority was derived that in this instance altered or dispensed with the operation of the law, we are left in the dark.

In the several acts of the Legislature respecting the survey of town lines, the Governor and Council are, in the opinion of this Board, invested with the sole power and trust of adjusting the accounts of the several persons employed in running those lines; yet we find that in March 1784, the Council resolve, "That the Surveyor-General settle the accounts of the several Surveyors under his direction, for their services in running town lines, and draw orders therefor, or for the payment thereof, on the hard money tax."

This (however respectable the character of the Surveyor-General may be) appears to this Council to have been delegating a trust, committed to them solely to execute, and into very unsuitable hands, as it effectually destroys the check intended by the Legislature upon the Surveyor's department. And in the view of this Council, it was a disposition of the public money not intended or authorized by the Legislature, as ample provision appears to have been made by law for compelling the proprietors and inhabitants of the several towns to defray the expence of those surveys.

On the 15th February, 1782, the Legislature enacted, "That all public acts, papers and records, that belong to the State (excepting the particular records and papers of the Council) be deposited and remain in the hands of the Secretary of State." "That he attest and register charters of incorporation, grant copies of records," &c. On the 10th March, 1784, the Council resolve, "That the Secretary of Council keep in his office, all the records, and copies of charters of lands granted previous to October 1781;" and that, "on account of the disputes respecting bounds of townships, which may occasion the alteration of some charters already given, as he di-

rected not to record any more charters, till the further order of Council."

How the Secretary of State, and Secretary of the Council, can both, at the same time, possess the records of charters granted previous to October 1784; and from whence the Council derive their power to alter or contravene part of their duty to see them faithfully executed, is beyond our comprehension: nor do we readily conceive in what manner charters already completed can with propriety, suffer an alteration.

(To be continued.)

Foreign Intelligence.

Great-Britain.

L O N D O N, March 4.

We are informed that a discovery has lately been made, which cannot fail of being highly interesting to the learned world, particularly to astronomers. A lady amusing herself with looking at the moon through Mr. Herschel's large telescope, perceived a spot of an uncommonly ruddy colour in the disk of that planet, which she made some gentlemen present, and particularly Mr. Herschel, remark. On examination it was concluded to proceed from a volcano; a conjecture which seems to be favoured by the prodigious height of the lunar mountains, that, known to astronomers by the name of Mount St. Catharine, having (by a very ingenious method for taking the altitude of so distant an object) been found to be not fewer than eleven miles perpendicular height. If this discovery be real, it will decide in the affirmative the question which has so long divided astronomers, whether the moon has an atmosphere, it being impossible for fire to subsist without air.

Extract of a letter from Dublin, February 25.

"By several letters, which came by yesterday's post from Castlebar, we are able to give the following authentic particulars of one of the most shocking and atrocious murders ever committed in this or any other kingdom; A difference had, for a considerable time past, subsisted between G. . . . R. . . . F. . . ., and Patrick Randall M'Donald, Esq's. The public may recollect an advertisement which appeared lately, relative to the latter gentleman being shot at by a party of assassins; for the discovery of which, Mr. M'Donald and numerous gentlemen of the town and neighbourhood of Castlebar subscribed their names, and offered a considerable reward. Since this circumstance, Mr. M'Donald kept much on his guard, as he received many informations, that several parties of F. . . . 's men were looking out for him with an avowed determination to destroy him. Last Monday evening Mr. M'Donald went, for the greater security, to the house of a Mr. Martin, in the neighbourhood of Castlebar, in company of Mr. Gallagher of that town, & another gentleman. He and his two friends attending had been at Mr. Martin's but a very few minutes, when the house was sur-

rounded by a large party of armed men, who instantly broke in, bound Mr. M'Donald, Mr. Gallagher and the other gentleman, and immediately carried them off to the house of Rockfield, where . . . as it is said then was . . . After a short stay here, during which, it is mentioned, they were treated with the utmost degree of insult, scoff and reviling, an armed party led out the unfortunate gentlemen into the park. In a few minutes a platoon was fired, and laid one of the devoted victims dead on the spot. Mr. M'Donald and Mr. Gallagher were ordered to go on about fifty yards farther, when a second platoon was fired. Mr. M'Donald instantly fell dead, upwards of fifty slugs passing into his body. Mr. Gallagher received also several slugs, but, as Providence would have it, and in order to bring several of the perpetrators to justice, was not mortally wounded. However, he thought it prudent, after staggering a few yards, to fall and appear motionless, in order to deceive the bloodthirsty murderers. They brought back Mr. Gallagher, in a very wounded state, to F. . . . 's house. They had returned here but a few minutes, when the house was surrounded by the army from Castlebar, many of the volunteers, gentlemen, and immense crowds of people from that town and neighbourhood. They speedily got into the house, delivered Mr. Gallagher in a most critical moment, seized several of the murderers, and after a very strict and long search found . . . locked up in a large chest, and hid under two blankets, and several of his people were immediately conducted to Castlebar, and safely lodged in the goal, which is continually guarded both by the army and volunteers, to prevent every possibility of an escape."

March 11. Mr. Fitzgerald, of Ireland, who stands charged with the murder of Patrick Randall M'Donald, Esq; as stated in our paper of yesterday, is well known in the circles of bon ton in this country, being the same person who was concerned in the celebrated Vauxhall fracas about Mrs. Hartly.

It is astonishing with what perseverance the life of Mr. M'Donald was pursued: He was fired at as he was riding by the house of Turlogh, which lies within three yards of the great road leading from Castlebar to Sligo, and which is also the road to Liberty Hall, out of one of the windows, and the ball hit him on the back of the neck. The next attack was the discharge of two blunderbusses into the window of his bed chamber; at the time it was supposed he was undressing, which wounded his servant; and the third was a shot fired out of a blunderbuss at him about two months ago, out of an old house near his own, at a time when he was walking in his avenue, which shattered the calf of his leg in a dreadful manner.

April 7. The following singular event is taken from the last foreign mail, in a letter from Mentz, dated March 15: "On the road from that place to Treves, there is on the frontiers of France an unfrequented inn, which stands alone. A French officer travelling on horseback that way, accompanied by one servant only, had occasion to stop there one time. His servant led the horse into the

stable. The officer was conducted into a room meanwhile. On the servant's return from the stable, they were remarking to each other the wild looks of the inn-keeper, and the general disorder which appeared in every part of the house. While they were making many conjectures on this subject, they heard a strange noise in the stable. The horses could not be kept quiet, and their repeated neighings & shriekings on the ground with their feet, occasioned the gentleman's servant to enquire into the matter. He returned quite pale & frightened, telling his master that one of their horses had beat up part of the pavement, and discovered the hand of a dead body. The officer finding they were in danger, determined to trust to his arms, and his servant vowed to assist him to the last drop of his blood.

"By and by the servant maid came into their chamber to lay the cloth. The officer put some questions to her, to which she made no answer; but he could observe the tears start from her eyes. Yet neither his entreaties nor his threats could prevail upon her to explain. His servant joined in beseeching her, when she made signs that they should not eat any of the viands which were to be put on the table. A minute after the innkeeper entered with the supper, which he placed on the table, inviting the strangers to partake, but they excused themselves on different pretences. The host became importunate, and they remained obstinate; on which he left the room, & returned accompanied by three men of an aspect as terrific as his own, who gave the officer to understand that he must eat. The officer and his faithful servant made no other answer than by blowing out the brains of the two assassins who were nearest them; the two others took to their heels immediately; the conquerors pursued them out of the inn, & after barricading the doors, they returned to the room, where they sat up until day, keeping their fire arms loaded in case of an assault. The precaution was necessary, as at about the middle of the night they could distinguish the voices of several persons, who endeavoured to break open the doors. On this they went to the place of attack. The villains had effected a breach, through which the most hardy of them attempted to enter; the others more cautious, took some time to consider, during which the officer and his servant saluted them with repeated discharges of their pieces, by which one of them was killed, and the others terribly wounded, as appeared by the quantities of blood which fell from them during their flight. After this the travellers remained unmolested for the rest of the night; by break of day they mounted their horses, and took a bye road; as soon as they arrived here they gave an account of the whole affair, and a search is making for the rest of the villainous gang. The above relation is a very remarkable instance of the special interposition of Providence to detect villany and protect the innocent."

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA, May 16.

On the 17th of February, Mr. Jenkins brought on the consideration of the American intercourse bill, in the British house of

commons. He divided the British American trade into two branches: one between the West India islands and the United States, the other between those states and Great Britain herself: corn flour, biscuit pulse and beef, were, he said the subject of the former and some few unmanufactured commodities, (as oil, pitch, &c.) of the latter. These were branches of commerce highly advantageous to Britain, and there was no danger of their being taken from her, because it was equally desirable to the Americans to find a market as it was for her to be supplied with those commodities. He said the British shipping employed last year in the American trade, amounted to about 700 vessels, employing 4000 seamen, and containing 58,000 tons. It was, he added, the practice of the Americans, when admitted with their merchandize into the British Islands to carry away nothing but specie in return, and then to proceed to the neighbouring French or Spanish Islands, to purchase rum and sugar for the continental market. This he instanced by a fact that happened last year, when, in consequence of the hurricane, the governor of Jamaica had found it necessary to admit American vessels into the harbours, and give them permission to dispose of their cargoes there---this proclamation accordingly brought a sufficiency of provisions into the market, but almost the whole was paid for in ready money, which was carried out of the island: from this circumstance, he would always be an enemy to admitting the Americans to import their produce into the British Islands in their own bottoms. Great Britain should always have considerable share of their trade for the sale of her rum and sugars, if imported in her own ships, because her islands are the only market they have for their corn, flour, and biscuit. Portugal had already prohibited those commodities: it was very likely Spain would follow her example. France excluded them from her colonies, and it was not probable she would admit them into Old France. They were debarred from the Mediterranean trade by the Barbary corsairs, and as for the northern parts of Europe, it would be absurd for them to expect any encouragement there; so that they would be always under the necessity of admitting British West India produce, in order to obtain vent for their grain, pulse, & provisions. The regulations now proposed had been tried for three years, and with great success, as the West India islands were supplied as well as ever with provisions and lumber. It might therefore be a question, why he did not now, as has been intended, propose to make the bill permanent? His reason was, because he understood there was a petition to be sent over by the assembly of Jamaica against the present system, and he thought it better not to make it permanent until it should appear how far it might be proper to comply with that petition, and until its merits were investigated; and on account of the present unsettled state of the American councils, some of

the states having directed congress to come to no settlement whatsoever, some to arrange the intercourse as soon as nine states should agree--and some to postpone any regulation until the whole congress should be unanimous. And at all events no bad consequence could arise from giving the bill a trial for one year more. He therefore moved, 'That leave be given to bring in a bill to renew the provisions of an act for regulating the commercial intercourse between the United States of America and the British dominions.'

New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 20.

Capt. Barnes, of the Schooner Willing-Maid, arrived in seven days from Wilmington, North-Carolina, informs us, that on the 24th ult. a fire broke out in a large warehouse on one of the wharves in that place, which, reaching the tobacco, pitch, tar, and turpentine on the several decks, made such rapid progress, that in about two hours one third of the town was consumed. Two mercantile houses there have suffered loss to the amount of 14,000l. It is supposed that the warehouse had been intentionally set on fire by some negroes.

On Monday arrived at Philadelphia from Madeira, after fifty days passage, the Madeira Packet, Capt. Haydon; who informs, that there were no Algerine cruisers at or near the Western Islands when he sailed.

MAY 25.

PAPER-MEDIUM SUPPORT-ED.

An example worthy the serious consideration of the good citizens of this and other states. At a general meeting of the merchants of Charleston, South-Carolina, on Monday, the first instant, the following agreement was entered into, and signed by near two hundred of the first characters in the city, who were present; to which it is expected that a number not present would likewise subscribe their names.

WHEREAS it is highly necessary for the advantage of the community of this state at large, that the paper medium now issuing by the Commissioners of the Loan-Office, under the authority of this state, should go into circulation without any danger of depreciation from the designs of evil minded persons;

We the subscribers, being willing to give the said paper medium every assistance in our power, do hereby engage and bind ourselves to each other in the most solemn manner on our honour, and declare, that we will receive the same equal to gold or silver, making no distinction in receiving payments for debts due to us, or for any articles hereafter to be sold by us, and that we will not, directly nor indirectly, purchase or suffer to be purchased for us, of any factor, or any other person or persons, produce of any kind, or any other article whatever in which an abatement is offered to be made for the payment in gold or silver.

And we further promise in the above manner, if any person or

persons shall offer to make a distinction as aforesaid, so as to create a depreciation in the said paper medium, we will not purchase, or cause to be purchased, from him or them, any produce or other article, until he or they shall offer to sell the same for promiscuous payment, either in the paper medium or gold or silver without distinction.

I am exceedingly pleased, says a correspondent, that the principal gentlemen of Charlestown, South-Carolina, have taken such spirited measures to support the nominal value of the late paper emission of that state, as reflects on them the highest honour as individuals, as members of the community, and as guardians of their country's laws. Paper money, it is well known, is a substitute for real coin; and, if its nominal value can be supported, it must certainly answer the purposes of cash so far as it was designed it should do it. This state have an emission of this kind of money now in the press; and may we not be permitted to hope, that pains will be taken here, likewise, to establish its credit. From what has escaped the lips of some of our first patriots I will venture to assure the public, that pains will be taken, and that without delay, which will effectually answer this good purpose.

His Most Christian Majesty's Packet Le Courier de L'Europe, Capt. De Sionville, arrived here on Thursday evening from L'Orient, after a passage of 30 days. In the Packet came passenger, Col. Humphreys, late Aid de Camp to his Excellency General Washington, and Secretary to Mr. Jefferson, the American Ambassador at the Court of Versailles.

The rage for commerce which prevails all over Europe at this time, must ultimately tend to the revolutions of empires; where superiority of interest in commerce is destroyed, the world will have more manufacturers than tools, and more manufactures than individuals to consume them. (Chronicle of Freedom.)

It is worthy of observation, that since the days of Queen Elizabeth, specie has depreciated nearly as much in Europe as the continental money did in America. In the life time of that good Queen, it was frequently the case that an ox was sold for 10 shillings, which now in Smithfield (London) will bring 30l. and every article of consumption was proportionably cheap.

The London Morning Chronicle of the 16th of March has the following article:--"A correspondent observes, that the paragraph which has lately appeared in several papers, respecting a copper coinage in America, is not true. The piece spoken of, bearing this inscription, "*Libertas et Justitia, &c.*" was not made in America, nor by the direction of Congress. It was coined at Birmingham, by order of a merchant in New-York. Many tons were struck from this die, and many from another; and they are now in circulation in America, as counterfeit half pence are in England."

On Friday the 2d of March last,

his Majesty of Great-Britain went in state to the House of Peers, and gave his royal assent to the AMERICAN TRADE BILL. *Extract of a letter from Fort Mifflin, May 4.*

"This day I am to set off with Captain Zeigler's company for the Miama, to reinforce Major Finney, who is likely to suffer there by the savages. Another company is to reinforce Major Doughty at Muskingham; so that you will readily perceive we do not think ourselves so perfectly secure as is generally imagined."

HUDSON, May 25.

At the annual General Election held at Hartford, in Connecticut on the 11th inst. his Excellency SAMUEL HUNTINGTON Esq. was chosen Governor, and the Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Esq. Lieut. Governor for the year ensuing.

The time having expired for which the Honourable DAVID RAMSAY, Esq. was elected to serve as a delegate in Congress from the state of South-Carolina, Congress proceeded to the choice of a chairman in the room of Mr. RAMSAY and the ballots being taken the Honourable NATHANIEL GORHAM, Esq. was elected.

Vermont.

BENNINGTON, June 12.

The policy of the New-England States, says a correspondent, seems to be in some respects more refined than that of the States in Confederation. They very judiciously impose such burdens upon the people; as the poorer sort are scarce able to sustain, which induces numbers of them to sell their little All, and remove to the Frontiers, where they can be supplied with land on reasonable terms, and exempted from taxes. By this means the interior country will be secured from the incursions of the Savages, though aided by their British Allies. Their Treasuries will be amply supplied, and their rulers splendidly supported.

We hear from Little-Hoosick, that on Thursday last, a young man by the name of Runnolds, from Saratoga, was instantly struck dead by lightning in that place; an old gentleman in the same house, and by the same flash, received so severe a shock that he remains blind and helpless; and a young lad very much hurt. About three miles from the place where this accident happened, a young woman by another flash, was struck deaf, blind, and dumb; and a dog just by, killed.

On Thursday the 1st instant, as NATHAN CLERK, and ISAAC TICHENOR, Esquires, were passing the Mountain in this town, on their way to Pownall, for the purpose of entering on the Trial of the important cause, depending between the ancient settlers on the Moseick-River, and the claimants under New-York; they were both made prisoners by a number of Ojeda Indians, and carried to the highest summit of the mountain; after being detained several hours Mr. Tichenor, fortunately, very fortunately made his escape, and returned into town, using his utmost endeavours to alarm the inhabitants, to pursue the savages, and recover if possible, Mr. Clerk, to prevent his suffering the cruelties which might be expected from this savage band, who he said proposed to proceed by forced marches to the Ojeda Castle, where they said they had better business for Justice and Attorneys, than to disturb ancient, peaceable settlers at Pownall. The inhabitants being fully convinced that Mr. Clerk's administration might prove less dangerous in that quarter, than in Pownall; universally applauded the good intentions which those savages probably had in view, and neither man, woman, nor child would lend their assistance for his recovery, but happily for Mr. Clerk, he was released the same evening, and returned in safety unhurt; he says he was very well treated, being supplied with plenty of provisions and drink, and appeared very happy to escape their savage vengeance, which he had reason to fear from the business in pursuit. This is a loud call to YORKERS!!

The general assembly of the State of Rhode Island have passed an act for emitting 100,000l. of paper money. This money is to be a legal tender for the payment of all debts now due or may hereafter become due in that state. It is to be loaned on the credit of landed securities of double the value, to bear an interest of four per cent per annum, for 7 years; after which one seventh part is to be called in; and burnt, annually, until the whole shall be sunk.

Died, at Demarara, on the twenty-second of March last, after a very short illness, Mr. BENJAMIN JENKINS, of this city, in the twenty-second year of his age. He was the eldest surviving Son of the late Capt. Benjamin Jenkins. A youth of the most amiable disposition and of very promising abilities--circumstances which render the loss of him an object of universal sorrow to his numerous friends & acquaintance and of the most pungent grief and affliction to his affectionate and peculiarly unfortunate Mother.

The piece signed Freeman, on the subject of a Vermont paper medium, will appear in our next.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE.

Messrs. Printers, Please to publish the following in your next paper.

Poultney-Court, May 15th 1786. THE burly burly process of this tribunal at large, being advertised in your Gazette of the tenth of April, is acknowledged to be as high the truth as the author was ever known to write upon any subject whatsoever. Therefore the Court had rather it would pass without any contradiction, than to undertake to debate the matter with a person, who, after being guilty of treason in the State of New-York, took shelter in this State to save his neck from the halter. Notwithstanding, with the assistance of others of the same name, he has made himself so popular in this State as to be appointed to a respectable office. But in order to furnish himself with ingredients for the before mentioned publication, was obliged to call upon the person that keeps an Apothecary's Store near the Printing-Office, for a dose of grammatical pills, who willingly furnished it at his own expense.

It is surprising to find, that killing of a Tery in arms against his country, is called homicide, when there ought to be the same bounty bid for their heads, that there is for wolves and panthers. This pattern being pursued, the country will enjoy peace.

To Mr. JONATHAN LANGDON,

SIR, "THE PROPOSED AMENDMENTS of our Constitution," require nothing to be said, or at least, published in favor of them, until something is said against them. They speak for themselves. And every man, who is capable of comparing, or rather, contrasting a good thing to a bad one, will, on reading with attention, the old and new Constitutions, at once discern the very essential and useful improvements, which are necessary for our adoption. And unless they are adopted, we shall discover to the neighboring States, and to the whole world, that we have lost, not only the light of our eyes, but have shut the other against that improvement which was designed, and will contribute to the benefit and importance of the State of Vermont. Mr. Langdon ought not to expect men of abilities, to forswear in a public manner, on these amendments, which will bear the most thorough canvassing; and which the more acquainted with them we are, appear the more excellent.

K. L.

THE Brethren of the North-Star Lodge, are reminded, that the Festival of St. John the Baptist, will be attended at the house of brother Key's, in Manchester, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

WILLIAM GOULD, Secy.
Bennington, June 12, 1786.

Iron-Works CANAAN.

Samuel Forbes,
Manufactures and Sells at CANAAN, in Connecticut,

BAR-iron, Nail-roads, Anchors of all sizes, Grist-Mill irons, such as Spindles, Gudgeons, Bands, &c. double and single Cranks, and every other iron for Saw-Mills—Also, long Cranks, which in certain situations, are more advantageous than the common sort, as they save the expence of a Shaft, Gudgeon, and Bands—Black-Smith's Anvils, Stakes, Sledges, Beak-Morars, &c.—Screws for Oil-Mills, Spinnacill-works, Clothier's, Tobaccoist's &c.—Also for Straining Saw-Mills Saws, and Fly-Wheels for Paper-Mills.

Any person wanting Smith work, of any uncommon sort, are requested to be very particular in their directions, if patterns in wood are sent, they will be worked up to.

As the whole of the Ore, made use of at his works, is from the Saullisbury bed, the quality of the Iron may be depended on.

At the same place may be had PAPER of various kinds, manufactured, by John Adams & Co. on as good terms by large or small quantities, as elsewhere. They pay CASH for any quantity of clean Cotton or Linnen RAGS.

37 9

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of POWNAL, in the county of Bennington and state of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn the proprietors of said town, to meet at the dwelling-house of Thomas Jewet, Esq; in said Pownal, on the first Monday of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator, 2. To see if the proprietors will call their committee whom they appointed to prosecute George Gardner, Esq; for defacing the proprietors records of said town, to account with said proprietors for the monies obtained of said Gardner. 3. To see if said proprietors will relinquish said money to said Gardner, or any part thereof. 4. To see if the proprietors will appoint a committee to inspect the lots in said township, on which two or more surveys have been laid, and to do justice between parties, where any surveys are found to lap. 5. To see if the proprietors will lay out a sixth division in said township. 6. To do any other business then thought necessary.

ELI NOBLE, Just. Peace.
Pownal, May 25, 1786.

57 9

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Moretown in the county of Addison, and state of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors, to meet at the house of John Dextey, in Burlington, on the 8th of August next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the 3d. and if thought necessary the 4th division, by way of pitch, what number of acres, and in what manner and form. 4. To see if they will choose a Surveyor, and committee for that purpose. 5. To agree on some method to hold their meetings in future. 6. To adjust all their accounts with the proprietors Clerk up to this date, and any other business necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

OBADIAH NOBLE, Just. Peace.
Timnouth, June 2, 1786.

57 9

Just Published in LITCHFIELD,
And now selling at the Printing-Office in
BENNINGTON, price 9 pence,

VOYAGE TO THE MOON, BY COWNT D'ARTOIS, & his Friend, in an AIR BALLOON.

Giving the most pleasing Account of the Objects they had a View of in their Passage; and likewise the Circumstances of their Landing in that Planet; as also of its being Inhabited by a Noble order of Beings;—their Language, Manners, Religion, &c.—The whole highly entertaining, and worthy of the Readers Attention.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the state of Vermont, at their session at Norwich, in June 1785, granted leave for the inhabitants of the town of Strafford, in the county of Orange, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre of land in said town, (public rights excepted) for the purpose of making and repairing roads building bridges, &c. These are therefore, to notify the inhabitants and land-owners of said Strafford, to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of September next, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

ASAHEL CHAMBERLIN, Col.
Strafford, May 11, 1786.

57 9

In General Assembly, October 27th,
1785.

RESOLVED. That the Committee of Pay Table be & they are hereby directed, to publish in both of the News-Papers printed in this State, three months successively, notifying all persons that have any accounts against this State, unliquidated, prior to the thirteenth of this instant October, and who do not prefer the same to the Committee of Pay-Table for adjustment, before the rising of the General Assembly in October next, will be forever barred from receiving the same.

Extract from the Journals,
ROSL. HOPKINS, Clerk.
Agreeable to the above resolution of the General Assembly, the Committee of Paytable, hereby notify all persons that have accounts that are unliquidated against the State, that they will attend to the settlement of the same at the dwelling-house of Colonel Timothy Brownson, in Sunderland, at any time before the session of Assembly in October next.
TIMOTHY BROWNSON, } Comtee.
SAMUEL BARTLET. }
Sunderland, Feb. 14, 1786. 42 55

Kings-Evil.

ANY Person having the KINGS-EVIL, may be cured without fail, by applying to the subscriber, living in Pittstown. If any one should apply, and not be entirely cured, not one farthing will be exacted by their humble servant,
GEORGE GAGE.

WHEREAS the General Assembly, at their session in October 1785, did grant a tax of two pence on each acre of land in the township of Ferrisburgh, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to be laid out in clearing roads, and building bridges under the direction of the subscribers, as a committee for the said town: These are therefore to warn all the land-holders in said town of Ferrisburgh, to pay said tax to us the subscribers on or before the first day of August next, or their lands will be exposed, to sale as the law directs.

ALEXANDER BRUSH, } Com.
ABEL THOMSON, }
JONATHAN SXTON }
Ferrisburgh, May 1, 1786.

By the United States in Congress
Assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts:

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Will Cover this Season, at the stable of the subscriber in ADAMS (who lives on the farm west, and adjoining to Mr. Elias Jones) the elegant Horse.

Wildair. HE is a full-

blooded horse, got by the famous Horse LATH, on a full-blooded Mare, Sir'd by Holker's Old WILDAIR; and is without exception, the most Elegant and Best horse for COLTS in New-England.---One of his Colts was sold for 180 Dollars, at nine months old---and one by the subscriber for 150 Dollars, at seven months old.---The price will be Two Dollars the Single Leap, Four Dollars the Season, and Eight to warrant a Foal.

SAMUEL SPRAGUE.
Williamstown, May 1, 1786.
N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of New-Haven, in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: these are therefore to warn said proprietors to meet at the dwelling-house of William Brush Esq; in said New-Haven, on the first Wednesday of July next at nine o'clock in the morning then and there to act on the following articles, viz.

1. To choose a moderator. 2. To choose a clerk if necessary; and Treasurer and Collector. 3. To see if the proprietors will raise money to clear roads; and build a bridge, or half of a bridge over Otter-Creek falls, agreeable to an act of Assembly passed in October 1785. 4. To do any other business for the benefit of said propriety. MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant.
Bennington, May 15, 1786.

55 8

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Fletcher, situate in the county of Addison and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of the proprietors: This is therefore to notify to the said proprietors that they meet at the dwelling-house of Capt. Elijah Dewey in Bennington, on the tenth day of July next at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietors clerk. 3. To see whether they will raise a sum of money by tax to pay for letting the first division. 4. To see whether they will pass a vote to cut and clear roads, to and through the said town; and raise a sum of money by tax, to defray the expence.

ISAAC TICHENOR, J. Peace.
Bennington, May 18, 1786.

TO be Sold by the subscribers, Administrators on the Estate of Capt. Daniel Edgerfon, late of Timnouth, deceased, An excellent FARM, containing about 320 acres of land, well situated on the Post Road through Timnouth, it being the Farm on which the said Capt. Edgerfon last dwelt; and was formerly occupied by Mr. John McNeil, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn standing on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase said Farm, may know the conditions, by applying to

SAMUEL MATTOCKS, } Admi.
DAVID SPAFFORD, }
Timnouth, March 17, 1786.

Whereas RICHARD SICH, a native of Warwickshire, in England by trade a nailor, enlisted into his Britannic Majesty's 33d regiment, and came to America, and 'tis shott is now in some one of the States. If he be living and will apply to Mr. John Cushing of Boston, Merchant, he may bear of something advantageous. If he be dead any person giving information thereof, & whether he left a wife & children, and where they are, shall receive due thanks for the favour.

N. B. Should any person in Vermont or its vicinity know any thing of the said SICH, they may send information to Mr. William Blodget, of Bennington, Merchant.

WHEREAS the General Assembly of the State of Vermont, in their session at Norwich in June 1785, empowered the Selectmen of the town of Marlborough, in Windham county, to levy a tax of one penny on each acre, on all the lands in said Marlborough, (except public rights) for the purpose of repairing roads and bridges, in said town, and to issue their warrants for collecting the same. And whereas the said Selectmen have issued their warrant to the subscriber for collecting said tax. I do therefore hereby give notice to the land owners in said Marlborough, to pay their several proportions of said tax, to me, on or before the twenty-sixth day of July next, at eight o'clock in the morning, and that so much of the land of the delinquents lying in said town, will at nine o'clock on said day be sold at public Auction, at the house of Deacon Jonas Whitney, landholder in said Marlborough, as will pay their part of said tax, with attending charges.

BENJAMIN OLD, jun. Collector.
Marlborough, May 15, 1786

TAKEN by Executions, issued by Ira Allen Esq; Treasurer of the State of Vermont, against a defective Collector for the year 1786, about 700 acres of good land, lying in Jamaica, known by the name of the Bald-Mountain-Lot, and is to be sold at Public Vendue to the highest bidder, for ready cash, part will be received in State Securities, if the purchaser chooses. Said Vendue to be holden at the house of Joseph Tyler Esq; in Townsend, on the 13th day of June next at two o'clock afternoon.

NATHAN FISK, jun. Dept. Sheriff.
Westminster, May 9, 1786.

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,---WE SCORN CONTRoul, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.
YET THUS OUR LIBERAL MOTTO WE EXPLAIN---FREEDOM'S OUR LIFE,---LICENTIOUSNESS OUR BANE.

*Proceedings of the CENSORS,
the Freeman of the State of
VERMONT.*

(Continued from our last.)

ON the 9th of March, 1784, the General Assembly, in order to facilitate what had been long and ardently wished for them, and every good subject of this State, a final settlement of the public accounts, to enable the Auditors to detect embezzlements, (if any) and the Legislature to provide for the payment of debts due from confiscated estates; made it the duty of the Auditors to call on all persons who had acted in the capacity of Commissioners of Sequestration, &c. for such books, bonds, deeds, notes, and papers, as had come to their possession by virtue of their appointment; and the said books and papers to inspect, examine, and liquidate; and to record in proper books, the estates, real and personal, which had been confiscated; specifying which had been sold, by whom, &c. and the several amounts in real value. And if any person, possessed of any such public papers, should neglect to deliver them to the Auditors, after demand made by them in writing for that purpose, he was by said act to forfeit a sum, not exceeding twenty-five thousand pounds.

The Auditors having (as this Council is informed) made such demand in writing, of the Honorable John Fasset, Esq; for the papers in his custody as Commissioner of Sequestration and Sales, and he having refused delivering them agreeable to the demand, the Auditors directed a suit to be commenced against him for the penalty contained in the act. Subsequent to which, (we do not assert it was done with the view of embarrassing the Auditors in the performance of their duty, or of screening one of their members, but it had this effect) on the 16th of October, 1784, the Council received papers of this kind from Mr. Fasset, (by him declared on oath to be the whole, to the best of his knowledge and remembrance) which had come to his hands as commissioner of Sequestration, and discharged him therefrom accordingly. Of this transaction, (although a quorum of the Auditors were then, and for thirteen days after, at the place where the Council sat) the Auditors were kept in profound ignorance; and at the uncommon levity of the Council had not prevented, the Sheriff would have served their writ upon Judge Fasset some time after he was discharged from the papers by the Council. Now the Auditors are now to come at those papers, time must discover.

It appears from the Journal of Assembly, that in February session 1782, a grant was made to John Fasset and his associates, of a

gore of land adjoining Lunenburg; but difficulties having occurred in ascertaining the precise local situation of Lunenburg, it appears from the Journal of Council, that a charter was directed to be made out on the 28th of October last, of another gore, *in lieu of the former, but without a previous grant being made by the Assembly.* This proceeding being so evident an infringement upon the power vested in the Assembly, at so late a period, calls for the severest censure of the freemen, and of this Council.

We now beg your attention in a retrospective view of such acts of the Legislature as we have selected for that purpose, some of which are of general concern, and very important in their consequences, while the operation of others is confined within narrower limits, and scarcely worthy public notice for any other reason than lest they be drawn into precedent.

We would previously observe, in the words of the great Mr. Locke, who speaking of legislative power, lays it down as the fundamental law of all Commonwealths, "That the legislative cannot assume to itself a power to rule by extemporary & arbitrary decrees, but is bound to dispense law & justice, &c. to decide the rights of the subject by promulgated standing laws, and known authorized Judges. And that men give up their natural independence to society with this trust, that they shall be governed by known laws; otherwise their peace, quiet, and property, will be in the same uncertainty as in a state of nature."

The first act of legislation we shall notice, is the last clause of a statute passed 23d February, 1779, entitled, "An act making the laws of this State temporary;" by which it is enacted, "That no Court or Justice, shall take cognizance of any matter or thing in which the title of land is concerned, or in any action of contract, where the parties appear to have made a bargain or contract, by note, bond, debts, or agreement in writing, or otherwise; any act or law to the contrary notwithstanding." This statute, together with those other passed from time to time, prohibiting the trial of the titles to land, appears to this Council to militate against the ninth article in the Bill of Rights, which is expressive of the design of forming social compacts, viz. "That every member of society hath a right to be protected in the enjoyment of life, liberty, and property," against the thirteenth article in the Bill of Rights, "That in controversies respecting property, and in suits between man and man, the parties have a right to a trial by jury, which ought to be held sacred;" and also against these words

of the XXIIIrd Section in the Frame of Government, "All Courts shall be open, and justice shall be impartially administered without corruption or unnecessary delay."

We would ask how property is to be legally protected, if not by the several Courts administering justice according to the known laws of the land? How parties can be said to enjoy their right of trial by jury, when the Legislature prohibits a trial of any kind? And how Courts can with propriety be called open, within the meaning of the Constitution, or justice be administered therein impartially, without unnecessary delay, when they are disabled to take cognizance of any matter wherein the title of land is concerned, and of any action founded upon a contract, which are nine tenths of the causes where justice is sought? How far the singular condition of real property within this Commonwealth, and our peculiar political situation, ought to extenuate shutting the Courts of Justice with respect to landed property, is with you to decide; but a Legislature's preventing suits being brought upon all private contracts, is an unheard of transaction, and one which we presume will not be accounted for by the impartial world, and by posterity, upon principles very honorable to the promoters of it.

The laws to prohibit the judicial Courts trying land titles, above alluded to, passed 22d October, 1779, 8th November, 1780, 5th March, 1784, and 29th October, 1784.

The act passed by the Legislature on the 22d of October, 1779, "appointing Commissioners for the better regulating titles of land within this State, and declaring their power," (although this Council is not informed that any trials in pursuance of it have been completed) ought not to escape your notice.

This appoints five persons Commissioners, any three of whom are empowered to take into consideration, and fully examine all the evidence relating to, or respecting the titles of controverted lands in this State: to send for persons; to administer oaths; to call upon the parties for charters, patents, deeds of conveyances, &c. and to examine the parties upon oath. And they were to make report to the Assembly, at their next session in October, which of the various claimants to the same land, ought, in justice and equity, to possess, and forever hold the fee or said land, &c. &c. The act prescribes a mode of process for convening the parties, makes provision for hearing them for and against the report of the Commissioners, and declares, that the resolution of the Assembly there-

upon (when recorded) shall be an indisputable title to the lands, against all parties in the trial.

It is very usual for all public bodies, whether consisting of one, or many natural ones, whose power is short of despotic, to wish for an increase of it; and to aim at that object as invariably as the needle, without obstruction, points to the pole. Here was an extensive grasp at the agreeable desideratum of uncontrolled dominion; trials by jury, in the most important disputes concerning property, wholly thrown aside: the Legislature assuming to themselves the judicial power, so far as respected all the permanent property in the State, & casting aside all restraints of law in their decisions; they were to determine every cause, without being shackled with rules, but by their crude notions of equity; or in other words, according to their sovereign will & pleasure. By which means all the landed interest in the Commonwealth (which in other nations and states, has constantly been viewed as sure and permanent to the owner) would be at the absolute disposal of the Legislators, and the surest title to an estate in Vermont would be the favor of its Assembly: and this chain of adamant would be effectually riveted, as redress (without a dissolution of government) could not be expected; none but the Legislature whose interest it would be to withhold it, being competent to give it.

What means were made use of by a kind over-ruling providence to prevent this law being carried into execution we have not learned, but have much reason to be grateful for the event.

The last preceding observations render it unnecessary to say any thing more respecting an act passed October 22d, 1779, entitled, "An act constituting the Superior Court a Court of Equity, and declaring their power;" and an act passed 22d February, 1781, "For quieting disputes concerning landed property;" than that they appear to have originated from the same source; and were designed to exalt the legislative, at the expense of the judicial department; the former gives the Governor, Council, and Assembly, the powers of a Court of Chancery, in all causes exceeding four thousand pounds consequence, and the latter erects them into a Court for the decision of all disputes between proprietors holding under different charters issued by the same authority.

The several statutes passed for obliging creditors to accept the produce of the country, in lieu of money, are also considered by this Council as violations of that protection, which, by the general & fundamental laws of society, and by the ninth article in the Bill of

Rights, above-mentioned, every individual has a right to expect for his property, upon his entering into civil society. We leave them however, (if that can be the case) to be justified by the extremity of the time, and hope for better, when such expedients shall be thought unnecessary.

The acts alluded to in the last preceding observation, passed 21st June, 1782; October 21, 1782; and 25th February, 1783.

The act to suspend prosecutions against Joseph Farnsworth, Esq. passed 29th October, 1784, is also esteemed by this Council to merit the serious attention of the freemen of a Commonwealth, which, has yet a character to gain amongst the kingdoms and states of the earth. It declared, "That no actions should be commenced, prosecuted, or proceeded in, against Joseph Farnsworth, Esq. Commissary General of Purchases, for contracts made by him in his public capacity, as Commissary, until the rising of the Legislature in October then next."

Jamaica.

KINGSTON, April 1.

Thursday, ten seafaring men were apprehended and lodged in the cage, on suspicion of their entertaining some mischievous intention against the house and person of Mr. Flowerdew, the Officer of the Customs, who has lately been so active in checking the contraband trade of the Americans in different parts of this island. They are said to belong to some of the vessels that have been seized, and had been heard to make use of some threatening expressions against that gentleman, which occasioned apprehensions for his safety. They were the same day examined before two magistrates, and afterwards committed to goal, from which five of them were liberated yesterday.

April 25. On Saturday night returned the vessel in which Zachary Allnut Esq. comptroller of his Majesty's customs for this port, went in pursuit of the brig Star and Charlotte, which were clandestinely carried out of Martha Brae and this harbour, as mentioned in a former paper. Mr. Allnut's cruise extended to Cape Nichola Mole, and his way touched at the harbour of Cape Cruz, in Cuba, at both which places he experienced every mark of respect and attention from the commanding officers, and, upon communicating the objects of his visit, received a faithful assurance, that if the above vessels should put into any of the harbours of Cuba or Hispaniola, they would not only be detained, but the people on board secured, and notice thereof immediately transmitted to his honor the commander in chief of this island.

On Tuesday the vessel in which Mr. Allnut was on board, sailed again in pursuit of the Charlotte, information having been received that she was at anchor at a key called Scott's Bogue, and intended to fit out at Trinidad, on the coast of Cuba.

Instructions were forwarded by the last post, from Commodore Pakenham to Capt. Cornwallis of

his Majesty's ship Iphigenia, now cruising on this side of the island, directing him to afford every assistance in his power to the officers of his Majesty's revenue, in the execution of their duty, and to use his utmost endeavour to recover the vessels that have lately been carried away.

New-Province.

NASSAU, March 11.

On Friday the 25th ult. a party of woodsmen sent in quest of a gang of runaway negroes, who have for some months past committed many thefts with impunity, fell in with their camp on the Blue Hills in the interior part of this island, where they surprised three of them in a hut; one a Lascar, known by the name of Indian John, making resistance, and attempting to escape was killed; the two others were secured and brought to town. On the evening of the same day, another of the gang was apprehended in town. We hope soon to have it in our power to give a good account of the rest of these banditti, as measures are adopted which promise an effectual suppression of them.

South-Carolina.

CHARLESTOWN, May 8.

A gentleman arrived from Jamaica, brings information, that it was currently reported, and generally believed, that orders were arrived from England, forbidding in the most unequivocal and peremptory terms, any intercourse or trade whatever with the United States of America. The Lieutenant-governor has not as yet put these ill judged orders into full force from an apprehension that an insurrection would be the consequence.

More specie has been imported into this state during the late fall than at any period since the peace, one vessel in particular brought here one hundred thousand dollars to purchase produce.

The resolution entered into by a number of citizens to bring to public ignominy and punishment all such speculators and peculators as shall attempt to depreciate the new paper money, will give it all the benefits of a legal tender, without any of the disadvantages.

May 5. The following instance will prove how exceedingly the want of a circulating medium was experienced in the country: A man who possessed four negroes took up a fifth on bond, payable in three years; the time being expired, an execution was issued against his estate, the Sheriff took the whole five negroes, and put them up to sale agreeable to law, when the whole was sold for less than what was originally agreed to be given for the single one.

A few days will produce the long looked for paper emission (this favour of our country, as it is termed) therefore, whoever the wretch is that dare depreciate its value, it is hoped will meet the vengeance of his fellow citizens, be complimented with a suit of new invented cleathing called tar and feathers, and be drummed out of the state for the men who

will to speculate on the ruin of the country, do not deserve the protection thereof.

We hear that the city-treasurer is to receive the new emission for all taxes, rents on city lands, tavern licenses, city tonnage on shipping, fees of the city court, &c. &c. &c. Nothing could have added more to the credit of the new paper, than this wise step.

Pennsylvania.

CARLISLE, May 17.

The following extracts of letters were received from a correspondent of veracity, at Fort Pitt, by a gentleman in this town:

(First) April 16, 1786. I take the opportunity of informing you, of a council we have had here. Messrs. Allaire and Halls-town, with their tribe, to the amount of fifty, including women and children, arrived here, and declared they had something of consequence to communicate. Lieutenant Armstrong sent an express to Capt. Zeigler, commanding at Fort McIntosh, who arrived. They immediately held a council, when the Indian chiefs told them that they had been invited to a treaty at Niagara, and refused to go, as they did not put any trust in the English; and expressed a very great friendship for the Americans, their brothers. However, the conclusion was, that they wanted corn, beans, potatoes, and hoes to go on with their springwork, and a little rum to make them merry, which Capt. Zeigler granted.

(Second) April 21, 1786. Since I wrote you, we have received information, that during the time Capt. Zeigler was holding the council at this place, mentioned in my former letter, Capt. Strong, commanding at Fort McIntosh, took a walk to the foot of the hill, where he descried a party of Indians, who, on his approach, ran off. He returned to the fort, and observed at a little distance above twenty Indians in arms; they were invited to the fort but declined coming in. Lieutenant Battey with a party, went to discover who they were, and returned without effecting his purpose. The next morning a private observed a fellow viewing our situation; what they intend is mysterious; though their arms and recruiting behavior condemn them.

(Third) April 25, 1786. Captain O'Hara, who has just arrived from the Miami, informs, that the Indians killed some men at a small station near Fort Finney. The men had gone out to hunt their horses, in consequence of which the hostages had run off. He adds, that they had also killed about fifteen people on Beargras, and two men and two men and wounded another on the eighteen mile island. And from the best information he could get, three parties had crossed the Ohio to go to war; and that Capt. Finney is obliged to keep a continual look out, aided by some of the militia. We have heard nothing from the party that had made their appearance at Fort McIntosh.

Yesterday arrived here from Philadelphia, a party of 130 soldiers, commanded by Capt. McCurdy. They are of the Pennsylvania line, and destined to duty at Fort McIntosh.

New-Jersey.

TRENTON, May 29. Friday last, an act for emitting 100,000 pounds in bills of credit was passed by the Legislature of this state, making these bills a legal tender in all cases whatsoever.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, June 1. Curfory Perspective of the State of America, &c. Communicated by a Correspondent.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE. Complaining of her late tender act, of her poverty, and disputing upon points of private concern which may possibly effect the constitution.

Massachusetts. Firm in politics, forward in promoting the federal interest, encouraging the sciences and agriculture, possessed of little cash, and a stagnant trade; jealous of their honour or Rhode Island neighbour's new emission of money. Rhode Island. Happy, at present, their new-acquisition of a paper medium. Connecticut. Complaining of her times, but do not yet express great uneasiness. A branch of them, however, is determined to hold their Wyoming settlements at the expense of blood and treasure, in opposition to the demand of Pennsylvania.

New-York. As tranquil as any in the union: trade brisk, but cramped in some degree, for want of a circulating medium, which objection will be taken in August next by an emission of paper, if proper means be taken to support credit.

New-Jersey. Acting as others with small in herself, and somewhat dependent upon her neighbours.

Pennsylvania. Trade at a low ebb. Paper currency in good credit. Credit with her foreign correspondents hurt by the abrogation of her bank charter. Material state uneasiness except what is occasioned by their demand upon the Wyoming settlers. Not behind hand in promoting a general union. Advancing the interests of the sciences and agriculture.

Delaware. Peaceable within herself, not coveting her neighbours good.

Maryland. Lifting up her head from among the tobacco-plantations, and saying, I will not always hold rank in the rear of the States.

Virginia. Rich, haughty, luxurious, growing effeminate in manners, but patriotic; not fond of quarreling—but distressed by the Indian back.

North-Carolina. Becoming civilized by degrees; spirited of late in domestic matters.

South-Carolina. Patriotic; trade declined of late for want of a power of remittance to Europe upon advantageous principles.

Georgia. Adopting the principles of spirit of the union by degrees; peaceable.

New State of Kentucky. Growing with rapid strides both in numbers and cultivation, but greatly afflicted by the Indians, who are ever jealous of encroachments.

New State of Vermont. Young; in the woods; crying, I can't get on—However emerging by degrees from her obscurity, it is expected she will make progress in the cultivation of the land, and in the finer arts. Care little for the confederation.

COLLECTIVE OBSERVATIONS.

The distresses of these extensive confederated States, rich in territory, robust constitution,—increasing in numbers, new in war, naturally affable and forbearing in peace, making great strides toward the marks of perfection in the arts, sciences, agriculture, and commerce, and profuse in politics, were there sufficient confidence deposited to carry them into execution have been, and still are depicted in blackest colours by our enemies, and by our weak inconsiderate, though well-meaning and patriotic in heart, who do suffer themselves to reflect a moment upon the evil consequences of admitting a false idea of the kind. Europe, Africa, Asia, and South-America, which include the universe, ourselves only excepted view us fixed upon an immensely rich and fertile continent; but we still nothing relate, as yet have no conception of our fort, and would sell our country for a few bees, bread—what? because we imagine a thousand evils that do not exist in reality. Were Congress properly considered in, small national dues would be howbeit

and proper means taken to establish our trade upon permanent and beneficial principles; were agriculture and manufactures attended to, our navigation would revive, commerce flourish, and produce and cash would be imported to us from abroad for produce only.

Since we are not invested with the power of deity to bring to pass events by simple commands, surely we ought not to grumble at disappointments which proceed from our own inactivity.

Extract of a letter from Lincoln County, Virginia, dated April 19, 1786.

"I am sorry to have such distressing information to give you, as that of the death of our worthy friend Col. William Christian; who was last week killed by the Indians. They had been frequently in the neighbourhood of the falls of the Ohio, Limestone creek, and on Bear-grass, plundering and stealing all the horses they could find. Col. Christian, in order to induce others to go in pursuit of them, has upon every occasion turned out himself, and last week, he with about twenty others, crossed the Ohio, and overtook three Indians, whom they killed; but his men not obeying his orders, which were to rush all together on them: he with three others only, overtook them, and was so unfortunate as to receive a mortal wound, as also Capt. Keller. What is very remarkable, there were only two guns with the Indians, both of which did execution; although one of the Indians was shot through with three balls, and was at the time of his firing his gun at Keller, lying on the ground totally disabled in one arm and unable to rise up. On their return they met with a number of Indians encampments which induced them to make a very precipitate retreat to Clarksville. Since the death of Col. Christian, the Indians have been at his plantation, and taken away horses, and have killed several men in other parts of this country. Col. Donoldson is among the slain, as well as several others of our useful citizens.

"The principal men of all the counties are attempting to carry on a voluntary expedition against the Indians, which I hope will succeed." Notwithstanding the repeated accounts of the depredations of the Barbary corsairs upon the American trade, there is reason to think the far greater part of the intelligence is fabricated by our old well wishers in England and elsewhere, for purposes sufficiently vicious. The story of the Turkish cruizers in the West India sea, is probably of equal authority with the rest, and calculated to operate upon the credulous and uninformed of the country, who think nothing safe except in British bottoms.

Extract of a letter from Hamburg, February, 25.

"I cannot dismiss this without mentioning a curious circumstance respecting the civil establishment of Prussia, which is, that, if a married pair become mutually dissatisfied with each other, the compact upon a proper representation, is dissolved; the parties, however, are not allowed to live in a state of celibacy; but are obliged to take a new help-mate within a year. How acceptable would a similar law be to many of our friends in England!"

Connecticut.

N E W - L O N D O N, May 30.
His Most Christian Majesty's packet Le Courier de L'Europe, Capt. De Sionville, arrived at New York on Thursday evening last, from L'Orient, after a passage of 30 days. In the Packet came passenger Col. Humphrys, late Aid de Camp to his Excellency Gen. Washington, and Secretary to Mr. Jefferson, the American Ambassador at the Court of Versailles. Col. Humphrys passed through this city on Saturday last, on his way to Hartford. By him we learn that the several States (except Connecticut) are charged with violating the treaty of peace, and that the consequence will be a refusal of the British to deliver up the line of forts on our frontiers.

N E W - L O N D O N, June 2.
A sorrowful accident happened on Saturday last: Three sons of Deacon Nathaniel Otis, were fishing in a canoe on the Great Pond, so called, near their father's house, the lower part of Colchester, and a sudden flaw of wind striking the canoe while they were attentive to fishing, gave her a scree, when they immediately leaning on the other side of the canoe, overboard her. They were of the age of 21 and 14. After laying in the water about half an hour, they were taken out, and various means used to restore them to life, but to no effect.

Another son of Deacon Otis, about two years old, was taken sick of the scarlet fever, the same day that his two brothers were drowned, and died the Monday following.

Several houses in this city were robbed in the course of last week, of clothing, in the evening, while the families were in the back parts of their houses. Three druggists, two men and a woman, were detected on Monday last, and one man and the woman (with whom were found a quantity of clothing) committed to goal for trial at the next County Court; the other, a young man about 20 years old, being convicted of stealing two hats, received the discipline of the whips—seven keys of different kinds were found on him.

H A R T F O R D, June 5.
Departed this life on Tuesday the 23d ult. Doctor John Bull of the Oblong, in the 44th year of his age; his funeral was attended by the Brethren of Montgomery and Temple Lodges, over the former of which he had the honor to preside, as Master: the greatest decorum was observed through the whole solemnity, while a sympathetic melancholy was visible in every face.

Massachusetts.

B O S T O N, May 19.
The Refugees in Nova Scotia, perhaps to evince to the commissioners who are now among them, the sincerity of their so much boasted loyalty, continue to exercise their cowardly malice, on every person who may come among them, who took a part with the United States, during the war. Two gentlemen from this town, who lately visited that region and who bore commissions in our late army, have met with the most savage like ill usage—open insults and private threats, being by them disregarded, one of them was a few days since violently assaulted at the Coffee House in Halifax, (where were present a number of British officers and others) by a refugee officer. However the American soon convinced the assailant of his inferiority, as well at club fighting as in the field of action.

"The commercial confederacy (says a letter from Lisbon of Feb. 4.) have resolved on a general attack of all such powers on the Barbary coast who refuse satisfaction when any of our vessels are captured."

Two or three European courts, who had been officially requested to join, have excused themselves on an opinion, the extirpation of these renegades is impracticable for the reason they are renew-

ing their treaties with them: this may hurt the cause in which her most Faithful Majesty has been so deeply engaged.

On Wednesday last several articles of woman's apparel, besmeared with blood, were found in Great Pasture at Salem, which occasioned a suspicion of the perpetration of murder. Search was accordingly made, and the body of an Indian woman found in a swamp, evidently dragged thither by some person unknown. The verdict of the Jury of Inquest was, "She came by her death by a blow on the head; but by whom it was given was unknown."

An Indian man, said to be her husband, who was seen travelling with her the day before, being suspected, and apprehended at Andover. On examination, circumstances appeared sufficiently strong to justify his confinement, and he was accordingly committed to jail at Salem.

C H A R L E S T O W N, May 30.

Last Saturday afternoon, the framing of the last pier for the bridge was completed. Thirteen men were discharged on its being laid on the work yard; to morrow will be permanently fixed in its place, and the passing over the bridge is intended to begin on the 17th of June, being the eleventh anniversary of that distressing day, when, by the order of an unfeeling British commander, this town was reduced to a heap of ashes, and its heights drenched with the richest blood of America and Britain. No toll, we hear, will be exacted on that day, which will be devoted, by those more immediately concerned, to festivity and rejoicing.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Halifax to his friend in Boston, dated May 8.

"Some time since, our Governor, at the request of several of the merchants, &c. of this place, (who, having large debts due to them from the farmers, grainers & butchers, thought it the most eligible method of recovering them, to keep the Boston trade, and thereby increase the price of the articles which those men dealt in) and an address from the House of Assembly, (who are mostly men of the above description) thought proper to shut the port against American bottoms; and a number here thinking the officers of the customs, and others concerned, too negligent in their duty, formed an association for the detection of those who should endeavour to evade the proclamation; and the influenza then reigning was so strong, that most of the traders in the place put their hands to it; the consequence of which was, that the officers, taking it in the light of a complaint of their inattention, have been, since that affair took place, doubly vigilant in the discharge of their duty; and many of those very men who signed the association have felt the effects of their industry—there have been some thousands of pounds seized from the others from their purses; and every vessel from the States is sure to have a number of them instantly on board, on her arrival; who, mixing with the crowd, and being unknown to the matter, have an opportunity of rummaging the men and boys of the vessel; and if any thing is heard or found, which will afford the smallest pretension for a prosecution, a libel is immediately filed and the vessel and cargo seized, and obliged to stand a trial; and as the whole burden of the proof rests with the defendant in such cases, there is almost a moral certainty of her condemnation.—Within these few months past, no less than six or eight have been condemned, and sold here. "Matters seem to me here, to be fast drawing to a crisis: they cannot long remain in this situation; for, should the Americans attempt to retaliate, (and I think it not improbable that they may) consequences will be, of course, ANOTHER WAR."

Vermont.

A person living near the Printing Office presents his best compliments to the respectable authors of the last Federal Court piece—is alarmed at their pernicious indisposition—fear it will terminate in fatal mortification of their inflamed intellects—would urge the absolute and immediate necessity of calling a jury of the medical faculty, to take their very peculiar and dangerous complaint under their most profound consultation. In the interim compassion calls upon him, to advise them to pursue a discutient and antiphlogistic course, viz. Carminative glysterisation, administered sympathetically by each other, to each other, at morning, noon and night, till the ardent war of their rarified and flatulent imaginations shall be corrected and reduced to proper channels. Should this method prove an effectual antidote (of which he has no doubt) the reflection of having relieved the distressed, will afford him particular satisfaction, and be more than a compensation for this short recipe—but alas! should it fail, he must pronounce himself unhappy and their disease fatal. Mean while he hopes to hear from them, by every opportunity, should any thing extraordinary turn up.

The following paragraphs are taken from a late Connecticut paper.

L O N D O N, April 18.

Private letters from Leghorn import, that news had been brought there of the success of the Chevalier Ems, the Venetian Admiral, against the Tunisians, having ordered a fleet attack upon a particular part of the place, he drew thither all the garrison, whilst improving a favourable wind, which sprang up at that time; the Admiral entered the Goulette, where having landed 1500 men, he levelled with the ground all the new fortifications erected by the besieged, during the truce formerly granted to the day: a strong castle was also taken by the Venetians, who spiked all the cannon they found there, which consisted of 100 large pieces of artillery. It is added, a great number of Tunisians were killed; but as the account is not official, this assertion cannot be given as a positive fact.

The rum exported from our West India islands into the United States of America, since the definitive treaty of peace, amounts to 4,332,270 gallons, upon an annual average.

As this is the season when taxes are proposed to the minister for his approbation, a correspondent begs to recommend a tax on Bibles.—They are certainly an article of luxury, few or no persons making any use of them.

DIED. Mr. Benjamin Fay, son of the late Capt. Stephen Fay, of this town. The piece signed FREEMEN, through unavoidable occurrences, is necessarily postponed till next week.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of each of the townships of Cabot and Walden, in the State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn the proprietors of each of said towns, to meet at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in the county of Orange, on the last Wednesday in July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator and clerk. 2. To agree how and when they will let out said towns—what they will do respecting the settlers now on said towns—and what encouragement they will give to settlers. 3. To lay a tax to defray the expenses of surveying and lotting said towns, cutting roads &c. And to transact any other necessary business concerning said towns.

ALEX. HARVEY, J. Perce, Barret, May 18, 1786. 59-61

THE proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting held at the dwelling-house of Shubael Croft, in said Brookfield, in October last, voted a tax of Twenty Shillings on each proprietors right, for the purpose of paying for the survey of said town. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of July next, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.

NOAH PAINE, Collector. Brookfield, May 22, 1786. 59-61

From the Vermont Journal.
Messrs. Printers,

I Observed in one of your late papers a piece signed Paul Spooner, in which he has endeavoured to exculpate the Council from the charge of having allowed the Surveyor General an exorbitant sum for running the lines of several towns in this state; at the same time alledging, that the wages allowed to the Surveyor General and his deputies, was the sole reason that such extravagant accounts were allowed by the Council. Dissatisfied with the account of this matter, although from so respectable authority, I have procured from Mr. Whitlaw, one of the Surveyor General's deputies, the following account of the expence of surveying the township of Newbury, which I beg leave to lay before the public, viz.

Half the expence of running the south and west lines of said Newbury, £4.9 9 1-2. One fifth part of the expence of surveying Connecticut River, from the south line of Norwich to the north line of Newbury, £3.2 2 1-2. Surveyor General's wages at 12s. per day, £2.6 9 1-2. In the whole, £9.18 9 1-2.

The north line has not been run.

It will undoubtedly be observed here, that the Surveyor General is allowed 12s. per day while his deputy was doing the work when perhaps he had half a dozen other deputies surveying at the same time, and surely this town ought not to be taxed with the whole of his wages.

Let the public compare this sum with the sum of twenty four pounds, taxed by the Governor and Council on each township, and they will see that the odds is more than half; if they subtract the Surveyor General's wages they will find it more than as three to one.

As this is all the necessary charge that can be made, I would wish Governor Spooner or any other man to inform me for what the rest of this extraordinary sum is to be paid? Does any gentleman suppose, because the whole state have from its formation been assisting them to make an independent fortune, that they have obtained a right to command the purses and properties of all its subjects? Surely it is time ye Freemen of Vermont, to convince them of the contrary. But I shall content myself with having stated the above facts, and leave the public to make such conclusions as they shall think proper.

JACOB BAYLEY, a Selectman for Newbury.
Newbury, May 17, 1786.

EUROPEAN NEWS:
LONDON, April 18.

The King has been pleased to appoint Sir Guy Carleton, Knight of the most honourable order of the Bath, to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of Quebec, in

America, in the room of Sir Frederick Haldimand, K. B.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the said Sir Guy Carleton to be Captain General and Governor in Chief in and over the province of Nova-Scotia, including the islands of St. John and Cape Breton in America, in the room of John Parr, Esq. and of the province of New-Brunswick in America, in the room of Thomas Carleton Esq.

The King has also been pleased to appoint the said Sir Guy Carleton to be General and Commander in Chief of his majesty's forces in the above mentioned provinces and islands, and within the island of Newfoundland.

An American armed vessel having taken an Algerine corsair, with a number of Moors on board, will probably be the means of either a truce or cartel being settled between those powers, by which a number of unhappy people who have been confined at Algiers for some time past, will be released from slavery.

A grocer in Paris, assisted by a person of a religious disposition, has discovered the secret of rendering sea-water fresh and portable without either the use of fire, or any chemical process. A small quantity of liquor poured into a vessel of sea-water, immediately raises a fermentation, and precipitates the saline qualities to the bottom. The expence of taking the salt from a ton of sea-water, is said to be about one shilling. Should this discovery be realized, it will doubtless be one of the most useful of the present age.

THE Brethren of the North-Star Lodge, are reminded, that the Festival of St. John the Baptist, will be attended at the house of brother Keys's, in Manchester, on Saturday, the 24th inst.

WILLIAM GOULD, Sec.
Bennington, June 12, 1786.

TO be Sold by the subscribers, Administrators on the Estate of Capt. Daniel Edgerston, late of Tiamouth, deceased, An excellent FARM, containing about 320 acres of land, well situated on the Post Road through Tiamouth, it being the Farm on which the said Capt. Edgerston last dwelt; and was formerly occupied by Mr. John McNeil, with a good Dwelling-House and Barn, standing on the premises. Any person inclined to purchase said Farm, may know the conditions, by applying to
SAMUEL MATTOCKS, } Adm.
DAVID SPAFFORD, }
Tiamouth, March 17, 1786.

Whereas RICHARD SICH, a native of Warwickshire, in England by trade a nailor, enlisted into his Britannic Majesty's 33d regiment, and came to America, and 'tis shod is now in some one of the States. If he be living and will apply to Mr. John Culhing of Boston, Merchant, he may bear of something advantageous. If he be dead any person giving information thereof as above, & whether he left a wife or children, and where they are, shall receive due thanks for the favour.

N. B. Should any person in Vermont or its vicinity know any thing of the said SICH, they may send information to Mr. William Blodget, of Bennington, Merchant.

By the United States in Congress Assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

On a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts:

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Will Cover this Season, at the stable of the subscriber in ADAMS (who lives on the farm west, and adjoining to Mr. Elias Jones) the elegant Horse.

Wildair.
HE is a full-

blooded horse, got by the famous Horse LATH, on a full-blooded Mare, Sir'd by Holker's Old WILDAIR; and is without exception, the most Elegant and Best horse for COLTS in New-England.---One of his COLTS was sold for 180 Dollars, at nine months old---and one by the subscriber for 150 Dollars, at seven months old.---The price will be Two Dollars the Single Leap, Four Dollars the Season, and Eight to warrant a Foal.

SAMUEL SPRAGUE.
Williamstown, May 1, 1786.
N. B. Good pasturing for mares.

Just Published in LITCHFIELD, And now selling at the Printing-Office in BENNINGTON, price 9 pence,

VOYAGE
TO THE
MOON,

BY
COUNT D'ARTOIS, & his Friend,
in an

AIR
BALLOON.

Giving the most pleasing Account of the Objects they had a View of in their Passage; and likewise the Circumstances of their Landing in that Planet; as also of its being inhabited by a Noble order of Beings; their Language, Manners, Religion, &c.---The whole highly entertaining, and worthy of the Readers Attention.

Kings-Evil.

ANY Person having the KINGS-EVIL, may be cured without fail, by applying to the subscriber, living in Pittstown. If any one should apply, and not be intirely cured, not one farthing will be exacted by their humble servant, GEORGE GAGE.

Iron-Works
CANAN.
Samuel Forbes,

Manufactures and Sells at CANAN, in Connecticut,

BAR-iron, Nail-roads, Anchors of all sizes, Grift-Mill irons, such as Spindles, Gudgeons, Bands, &c. double and single Cranks, and every other iron for Saw-Mills---Also, long Cranks, which in certain situations, are more advantageous than the common sort, as they save the expence of a Shaft, Gudgeon, and Bands---Black-Smith's Anvils, Stakes, Sledges, Beek-Horns, &c.---Screws for Oil-Mills, Spemaciti-works, Clothier's, Tobacconist's &c.---Also, for draining Saw-Mills Saws, and fly Screws for Paper-Mills.

Any persons wanting Smith work, of any uncommon sort, are requested to be very particular in their directions, if patterns in wood are sent, they will be worked up to.

As the whole of the Ore, made use of at his works, is from the Saulsbury bed, the quality of the Iron may be depended on.

At the same place may be had PAPER of various kinds, manufactured, by John Adams & Co. on as good terms by large or small quantities, as elsewhere. They pay CASH for any quantity of clean Cotton or Linnen RAGS.

57 9

WHEREAS application has been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of POWNAL, in the county of Bennington and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors, these are therefore to warn the proprietors of said town, to meet at the dwelling-house of Thomas Jewer, Esq; in said Pownal, on the first Monday of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a Moderator. 2. To see if the proprietors will call their committee whom they appointed to prosecute George Gardner, Esq; for defacing the proprietors records of said town, to account with said proprietors for the monies obtained of said Gardner. 3. To see if said proprietors will relinquish said money to said Gardner, or any part thereof. 4. To see if the proprietors will appoint a committee to inspect the lots in said township, on which two or more surveys have been laid, and to do justice between parties, where any surveys are found to lap. 5. To see if the proprietors will lay out a sixth division in said township. 6. To do any other business then thought necessary.

ELI NOBLE, Just. Peace.
Pownal, May 25, 1786,

57 9

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of Moretown in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors: These are therefore to notify to the said proprietors, to meet at the house of John Doxey, in Burlington, on the 8th of August next, at one o'clock P. M. then and there to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator. 2. A proprietors Clerk. 3. To see if the proprietors will agree to lay out the 3d. and if thought necessary the 4th division, by way of pitch, what number of acres, and in what manner and form. 4. To see if they will choose a Surveyor, and committee for that purpose. 5. To agree on some method to hold their meetings in future. 6. To adjust all their accounts with the proprietors Clerk up to this date, and any other business necessary and lawful to be done at said meeting.

OBADIAH NOBLE, Just. Peace.
Tiamouth, June 2, 1786.

57 9

VERMONT GAZETTE.

WITH GENEROUS FREEDOM FOR OUR CONSTANT GUIDE,--WE SCORN CONTROUL, AND PRINT FOR EVERY SIDE.

Proceedings of the CENSORS.

(Continued from our last.)

IT is the undoubted duty of the legislature; when there is an absolute necessity of substituting credit for money, to do it with as much caution as a prudent man would in his own private affairs; and as carefully to guard against a diminution of that credit, by providing means of payment at the prefixed time, as a discreet merchant would in his mercantile transactions: and if a State is deficient in these prudential maxims, the odium ought to be proportionate to the magnitude of the consequences.

It is therefore with real concern this council observes, that so many precedents have been afforded of late years in this western hemisphere, of breach of contracts made on behalf and by authority of the public, as with many, in a great degree to sanctify the measure: and that after proceeding from one delusion to another, it has terminated in the almost total loss of public credit. And it is with equal satisfaction we have remarked that this State has, in general, shewn an honest disposition in fulfilling its contracts with individuals, so far as has been in the power of government, by paying them something of real value. This the legislature has been enabled to perform, by levying taxes in some degree proportionate to the public expences, and enforcing the collection of them: and if the exigences of the community have necessitated the contraction of debts, the good disposition manifested in discharging those debts, has preserved our public credit with individuals; & the trifling depreciation which the public securities of this State have at times undergone, has proceeded rather from a scarcity of specie, and the example of surrounding States, than a fear of their being redeemed at their original value.

The act above-mentioned in favor of Mr. Farnsworth, is considered by this Council as one stride towards the destruction of that credit; and the more injurious to the persons interested, as they must have waited a considerable time upon the public before passing the act. A few more legislative procrastinations would have taught individuals the folly of trusting their property where the power and disposition to evade payment were united.

It behoves the freemen, in the opinion of this board, as a matter of the last importance, to keep a watchful eye over every step of government which tends to sap public credit, & to manifest their severest resentment thereat.

We cannot dissolve the Council of Censors, with the pleasing satisfaction of having conscientiously discharged the trust repos-

ed in us, if we omit noticing (however disagreeable it may be to many influential persons in this Commonwealth) a law passed by the legislature in their last session, under the title of, "*An Act for settling disputes respecting landed property.*" This Council is of opinion, considering the various difficulties of coming to the knowledge of a good title to lands in this Commonwealth, which originated from, and have been cherished by, the contentions of different States claiming this territory, it is equitable that provision should be made by the legislature, in favor of persons who have made *bona fide* purchases from pretended owners, while it was out of their power to know with certainty in whom the title was vested: (though we cannot agree in sentiment with the legislature that the defrauded purchaser should be allowed to recover his damages both from his voucher and the owner of the soil.) But that trespassers who have no pretence of a title, should by legislative authority, be enabled to recover from the legal owners, who in numberless instances, have been kept out of possession solely against their will, and to their great impoverishment) the value of their improvements, is sanctifying iniquity by law; and by a *post facto* act, depriving the owners of such property of their right of action against the trespassers: (which remedy when the intruder has done more injury than benefit to the farm, it is equitable the owner should have) and it is giving a reward to persons for transgressing the laws. In whatever light this part of the act is viewed, it may truly be said to be unprecedented and unparalleled; and will, unless reviled and materially altered, be an indelible blot in the annals of our history, afford our enemies the most solid argument they have yet offered against the reasonableness of our existence as a sovereign state, and be the greatest inducement to our friends to desert us, as having too little wisdom or too much cunning, to hold the reigns of an independent government.

(To be continued.)

For the VERMONT GAZETTE. The FREEMEN'S REDRESS, by a Pecuniary Medium (or Paper Credit. Dedicated to the Legislative Body of the State of Vermont; for their perusal and amendment, and for the Observation and Attention of the Freemen in general.

IT is a matter of importance that we have recourse to every tenet and model of government, which will relieve the distressed and add wealth and tranquility to our State. By divine providence the land which we now possess

appears flourishing and fertile. The promoters and founders of the constitution have shewed themselves elaborate and industrious, attended with many marks of honesty and policy. Their achievements through the horrid conflicts of a late and unnatural war, hath been compleated not only in a manner sagacious and critical, but hath terminated much to the advantage of the community, and to the preservation of this infant State.

Although matters of a political nature have been conducted in a manner disagreeable to many of our opposers: (although many received benefit thereby,) yet our territory is not a place of refuge for the assassin or felon; but an asylum for those who have suffered in their rights and properties by unlawful revenge and abhoritive temerity. Likewise we are under the threats and censures of arbitrary and potent enemies, viz. New-York. Although many outrages of domestic and foreign enemies have taken place; but the reign of those inveterate foes is near a period, as Antichrist was at the rise and progress of protestantism. Notwithstanding the many embarrassments which have taken place since the first planters arrived here; yet there is a pleasing appearance of popularity and health, and our counselors and Statesmen are possessed with such unshaken fidelity and wisdom; and our husbandmen with such patriotism and fortitude, that our invaders shrink at making any incursion on our territory. Now the blessing of peace ought to be pursued and made permanent to the present and surviving age.

We find at the present day the States are almost drained of cash, importation so largely exceeds exportation, which renders every kind of negotiation and commerce impracticable. Certainly the interior parts of the continent must be materially affected by so fatal a stagnation of trade and traffic. Our domestic affairs are in no way to be adjusted more than those of a distant nature; a debt of ten or twenty pounds is not settled commonly, without doubling the nominal sum in coils and unnecessary charges.

Immense sums are expended by the inhabitants of this state at their County Courts, particularly the County of Rutland. Owing to the scarcity of cash contracts are not, and indeed cannot be faithfully discharged, the consequence is that a suit is commenced, and the cost arising in such cases frequently increases as geometrical progression, before judge jury, & bailiff are paid, omitting the small fee of the attorney commonly on interest. It is very often the case, that men of valuable interests and freehold estates, to

the want of a circulating medium, are obliged to experience the utmost rigor and extremity of the law. It is inconsistent in the very nature of things, to be citing juriesmen and subpoenaing witnesses in frivolous small affairs; when nothing but losses and disappointments appear; and no remedy by cash in such abrupt procedure. Were we to omit going to Law, so frequently, and change our course and custom, to a noble assiduity to labour, and a detestation to oppression; such utility will subserve to facilitate and add glory and splendor to our public wealth. And on the contrary will plunge us into vassalage and chains. We must help ourselves or not expect assistance; and let alone oppression and contention before overwhelm'd thereby.

That which most frequently destroys oeconomy or the growth and weal of an imperial or republican power; is tumults and insurrections at home. It is acknowledged our legislature hath adapted and constituted regular laws, conducive to their own honors and the subjects liberty. A continuance of the same affords success and advantage to the community. On the reverse, if other states are suffered to break in upon this like a torrent, with extravagant sums for travel; and many of our inhabitants hauled from new plantations and poor circumstances, to an abject prison, it must certainly greatly distress the State, especially when there is no cash circulating either coined or bills of credit.

There is a necessity for the redress of a grievance or the retrieving of a loss to take lawful steps; and no other way will answer; but when any possible method can be taken without loss of interest; it ought to be pursued and embraced without cost.

The following plan is projected, not through any sinister view, but solely to the good of the Commonwealth, and to remove those obstacles which hath so long obstructed commerce. An exuberance of paper money and a prevalence of its circulation, appeared hurtful in the late war. Thousands of persons at that period under affluent circumstances shortly become vagrants, or little better; at the depreciation of the money many interests vanished, altho' it answered considerable of a purpose at that difficult day.

The basis which Vermont should lay is on a more sure and absolute footing, than many prior attempts, toward raising or establishing a fund, viz. lands and tenements of the rightful owners.

Were a bank of paper money to be emitted of £3,500, on interest at five or six per cent. per annum, and a tender in all payments, to continue in circulation five or six years, and then be cal-

led in by equal parts annually, for six succeeding years, (paid in by those to whom originally loaned) the credit of the bills would stand good, and the State would no doubt reap great benefits from the measure.

The before mentioned sum is supposed to be little enough for the advantage and accommodation of the State, which should be lodged with a Treasurer, with particular direction to deliver it to none but real owners or proprietors of land, said lands appraised by a committee appointed for that purpose, and duly sworn for the faithful discharge of their duty: The said proprietor then to receive a certificate from the appraisers, of the absolute price of the land in cash: Which being exhibited at the treasury, the land holder shall be entitled to receive, in such bills of credit, to the amount of one half the price of the land. This method properly attended to, will occasion broils and oppression to cease, deliver the community from many growing evils, and be matter of encouragement for the laborious and frugal.

We, as faithful subjects of the State of Vermont, having deliberately taken into consideration, the importance and necessity of emitting a sum of paper currency, do sincerely hope the above proposed, or some similar mode may be adopted.

FREEMEN.

L O N D O N, March 9.

A land machine has for some time past made its appearance on Barham Down, near Canterbury. It goes on four low wheels, with a steering in the brow; it is put in motion solemnly by the wind, and runs within five or half points of it; and it is imagined it may hereafter be of great utility in an open and extensive plain country, as it sails at the amazing velocity of 29 miles within the hour, with the wind on the beam. It is an invention of Henry Oxendon, Eldest son of Sir Henry Oxendon, who, with great perseverance and industry, has brought it to the highest perfection.

April 13. A letter from Elanour says, that a fleet of men of war, most of them carrying from 60 to 70 guns, are getting ready for sea, and are to sail for Algiers, to demand the releasement of a ship and crew, and afterwards to cruize in the Mediterranean, jointly with the Portuguese and other powers, in order to clear those seas of the Barbarians. The same letter says, that the King has ordered two 90 gun ships to be built as soon as possible, upon the same construction as the English men of war.

Miss Hamilton, a maid of honour to the Empress Catharine, wife to Peter the Great, had an amour, which at different times produced three children. She had always pleaded sickness, but Peter being suspicious, ordered his Physician to attend her, who soon made the discovery. It also appeared that a sense of shame had triumphed over her humanity, and the children had been put to death soon after they were born. Peter en-

quired if the father of them was privy to the murder; the lady insisted that he was innocent, for she had always deceived him, by pretending they were sent to nurse. Justice now called upon the Emperor to punish the offence. The lady was much beloved by the Empress, who pleaded for her: The amour was pardonable, but not the murder. Peter sent her to the castle, and went himself to visit her; and the fact being confessed, he pronounced her sentence with tears; telling her that his duty as a Prince, and God's Vicegerent, called on him for that justice which her crime had rendered indispensibly necessary, and that she must, therefore, prepare for death. He attended her to the scaffold, where he embraced her with the utmost tenderness, mixed with sorrow; and some say, that when the head was struck off, he took it up by the ear, whilst the lips were still trembling, and kissed them; a circumstance of an extraordinary nature, and yet not incredible, considering the peculiarities of his character.

United States.

South Carolina.

CHARLESTOWN, May 23.

There are two sets of reports in Circulation relative to the Creek Indians. In the first place, it is very positively asserted, that they have taken up the hatchet (according to their emphatical mode of expression) and fallen upon several defenceless inhabitants on the frontiers of Georgia, in consequence of which numbers have been obliged to quit their habitations and come into the heart of the country for security and protection, and that volunteer companies are raising to counteract the views of these ferocious barbarians whom no ties or treaties can bind. The second report is, that upon the first motions of the Creeks, the Chickesaws interfered, and told them, that if they fell upon their white brothers the Americans, they in return would fall upon the Spaniards, who are the professed friends of the Creek nation. This menace, it is said, has had the happy effect of restraining the further sanguine operations of the Creeks.

The brig *Two Brothers*, which arrived here two days ago from Philadelphia, entered the port with her colours lowered; the crew reported that a French Captain threw himself into the sea a few days before they made the land; and that the deceased wrote a letter in French two days before to the French consul. This being delivered was found to contain an opinion that he stood in the greatest danger of being either strangled or drowned; conjuring him in the most earnest manner to do him justice in case he was missing, & that some money which was in his trunks, might be taken care of, and remitted to France for his daughter's use. In consequence of this information, the Captain and sailors were committed to prison until the matter is thoroughly investigated. The original destination of the brig was that she should call here, and then proceed to one of the French West-India islands; and for

this purpose was provided with a French and American Captain, and two sets of papers.

Virginia.

ALEXANDRIA, June 1.

We learn from Fauquier county, that a few days ago near Barry's ferry, as a man was riding, he was suddenly and violently attacked by a mad wolf, which first seized his horse by one of his hind legs, and frightened him that he threw his rider. He then fell on the man, and would probably have finished him on the spot had he not seized his hat and made off with it. The next day the wolf was killed near that place, in endeavoring to enter a house. The wounded man now lies dangerously ill, almost certain of dying should his wounds not prove mortal.

The public examination of the scholars of the Alexandria Academy was held on Monday the first of May, and it is with pleasure we can inform the public, that the youth acquitted themselves in such a manner as to give general satisfaction, both to the examiners and numerous spectators. Prizes were given to the three best orators, and to the best classical scholar in each class containing more than two. We omit mentioning the names of those who gained prizes, lest we should in any degree dispirit many who were so little inferior to them, that the Judges publicly declared, "They were sorry they had no more prizes to distribute". So great was the number of spectators, that there could not be a room found in Alexandria large enough to accommodate them. What pleasure must it give to teachers and what warmth of emulation must it excite in the minds of youth, to see so particular attention paid to education by all ranks and degrees among us! If the first people among us for knowledge and riches think even puerile exercises an object not beneath their attention, have we not reason to hope, that, in time, Alexandria will be no less remarkable for learning and knowledge, than trade and commerce?

Maryland.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

The Saturday's Stage from Philadelphia, which was detained by the excessive rains, in attempting on Sunday to cross Humpier's run, three miles beyond Hartford, was carried thirty yards down the stream, and overset upon a tree which lay under water. Providentially no lives were lost, the horses were got out with great difficulty, and the baggage of the passengers, though injured, some of it having floated not less than 300 yards. A sufferer in this disaster, recommends it to the proprietors of the stages, to have the common depth of all brooks and runs well ascertained, that drivers may not sport with the lives and property of passengers.

Pennsylvania.

PHILADELPHIA

June 5.

We learn from the best authority, that the court of London have absolutely refused to deliver up the posts on our western territory, alledging the violation of the treaty, in a variety of instances, on the part of America.

A very considerable armament, it is said, is equipping at B. est, but their destination is not known. We learn from New-York, that the Congress have been pleased to lessen the number of commissioners for settling the accounts of the five staff departments, Mr. Jonathan Burrell is to preside in settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissary's departments; and Mr Benjamin Walker, is appointed to settle and superintend those of the hospital, marine, and clothier. By this arrangement, it is said, there will be a saving of 4500 dollars annually, until the total abolition of those departments.

Congress have also been pleased to appoint Mr. John Cochran, commissioners of the continental loan office for the state of New-York.

The late storm from the N. E. and S. E. quarters, attended with rain almost without intermission for near three weeks, occasioned so great a flood in the river Delaware, that the water rose, perpendicularly, on Sunday evening the 28th ult. seven inches higher than the remarkable freshet in the year 1774.

By this inundation, property to a very great amount has been destroyed in the stores & cellars along the wharves. The wharves also have been much injured. Many of the islands and meadows on both sides of the river have been overflowed, the whole crop of hay thereon totally ruined, and several of the cattle, which were in the pastures, drowned. The waters have not yet subsided; and some of the most beautiful meadows along the banks of the Delaware, which a few weeks ago exhibited the most agreeable prospects of exuberant crops, now bear the marks and vestiges of havoc and desolation.

June 7. It is reported that Ethan Allen, seized with the divine flame of propagating his gospel, has lately paid a visit to the William settlers, to whom he preached some of his pious lectures, to the wonderful edification. The distinctness of this holy man cannot be too highly celebrated: a for the very striking resemblance two townships, each six miles square he has with wonderful magnanimity offered to head his elect against the infidels of Pennsylvania.

New-York.

NEW-YORK, May 22.

It is with the utmost regret to acquaint the public with the death of the celebrated American, Mr. Wright, occasioned by a fall in turning from a visit to our Ambassador, Mr. Adams. America has lost in her a warm and kind friend, as well as one of her ornaments to the arts. The brave fellows, who, during the war, were fortunate enough to escape from the arms of tyrants and take sanctuary under her roof, will join us in lamenting her loss whilst her attachment to America and her indefatigable attention to the prisoners in distress, will render her regretted, and her memory revered, by her country.

A Gentleman, lately arrived in this city from Europe, has favoured the Printers with a copy of a letter from an American in captivity at Algiers, to Messrs. Dohrman and Co. of Lisbon. The most material part of this letter is contained in the following extract:

"Algiers, 26th January 1786.

"GENTLEMEN,

"YOUR kind favour, dated the 5th of November, and one dated the 27th of September, came to hand the 7th and the 22d inst. and return you our thanks for your favours. When I first wrote to you, our situation was as I represented; but I now have the satisfaction to inform you, that we are all well provided for by the Count D'Espilly, through the intercession of Mr. William Carmichael at Madrid, and Mr. Jefferson at Versailles. The French Consul told us, that he had orders to consider the Americans as his own countrymen. The particular attention of the Count D'Espilly, the French Consul, to us, deserves our acknowledgments, also the Swedish Consul; so that, in reality, we are the esteemed nation at Algiers. Consul Logic treated us with indifference, which, I assure you, is much to his discredit; & I was happy when relieved from a dependence to humiliating to Americans. We live at the house of a French merchant, Mr. Ford; and have letters from our Ambassadors giving us comfort, and have reason to think, that we shall soon see one of our countrymen negotiating the peace here. It is known by every Consul here, and is the common talk, that the Americans intend to sue for a peace: It is, however, a very uncertain and important affair, and am assured that our price will be very high, as the Spaniards gave a great sum for their peace: It is thought when the Spanish affairs are settled, that these people will break with the northern powers. Should any Americans be so unfortunate as to be taken, you may be assured, it will be detrimental to the peace, and should with some proposal to be made before the cruizers go out; which, it is supposed, will be about the first of April; and have reason to think they will watch close off your port: I am sure there will be a great risk all over the Atlantic. We are twenty-one Americans here, and all allowed about nine shillings sterling a month, &c. I remain your most obedient humble servant,

"RICHARD O'BRYAN."

June 5. By the last accounts from Philadelphia, we learn that the river Delaware rose to an uncommon height, and overflowed many of the wharves in that city: Considerable damage has been done along the wharves, and in several stores by the flood.

Six persons were lately apprehended at East Haddam, in Connecticut, and committed to Hartford goal, charged with counterfeiting money. They were on board a small sloop which had been a considerable time in the river. A quantity of counterfeit coin, well executed, was found on board, with dies for guineas, dollars, &c.

A Mr. Borrel has made a proposal to the State of South Carolina, at their last session, to contribute twenty thousand pounds in silver, and ten thousand in copper, for the use of that State, and to accept in exchange for it the paper medium issued by it the first instant. This proposal has been accepted, and the governor has been empowered to appoint a device, legend, &c. for the coin.

June 7. We are informed that his excellency John Hancock, being prevented by sickness from attending Congress to execute the duties of President, has requested Congress to accept his resignation of that office; and that thereupon Congress yesterday proceeded to another Election, & have appointed his Excellency Nathaniel Gorham, their President, until the first Monday in November next.

Yesterday arrived here from China, the Imperial Ship Count Beligioso, commanded by J. J. Bauer, lieutenant in his Imperial majesty's service. She left Canton the 23d January last.

Monday last being the Birthday of his Britannic Majesty, Mr. Temple, his Consul General in these States, gave an elegant entertainment upon the occasion; at which were present his Excellency the President and others of Congress, the Secretary for Foreign Ministers residing at New-York, several of his said Majesty's officers, and other gentlemen of the first distinction in this State.

Extract of a letter from Richmond, June 1.

"Yesterday the Rev. David Griffith was unanimously elected bishop for this State by the convention of the episcopal clergy."

June 12.

By the United States in Congress assembled, May 17, 1786.

Resolved. That after the first day of July next, the salaries of the commissioners for settling the accounts between the United States, be twelve hundred and fifty dollars per annum

Charles Thomson, Sec. Connecticut.

HARTFORD, June 19

Monday last arrived at New-York, from Canton in China, the ship Count Beligioso, commanded by J. J. Bauer, Lieutenant in his Imperial Majesty's service. She left Canton the 23d January last, and belongs to the East-India Company, lately established at Trieste and Ostend in the Emperor's dominions.

For the VERMONT GAZETTE. Messrs. PRINTERS,

IN one of your late papers I observed a letter from Lord George Gordon to Ethan Allen. But gentlemen, if you do not communicate to the public the following important intelligence, the world will suppose it to be Ethan Allen's own production.

BOSTON. May 20. Yesterday arrived in this harbour the flota Seraglio, a ship from Constantinople, sent by the Grand Signior for the purpose of conveying saint Ethan Allen to that city, in order to take the lead of the Mussi in that Empire, who are all converted by the four copies of his ORACLE or REASON, sent by Lord George Gordon to Constantinople. In this ship came four of the Grand Signior's Concubines, a present to St. Ethan from the Grand Turk; and also the fact that Mahomet were, when he was conducted by Gabriel to the throne above.

It is certain that the Turks have changed the Site of their religion from that of Mahometanism to that of ALLENISM.

Vermont.

We learn from Quebec that his Excellency Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of that province, Nova-Scotia, &c. lately arrived in the city of Quebec, from England.

Several towns in the State of Massachusetts have directed their representatives to have the attorneys at law laid under certain restrictions, or the order annihilated. A Boston paper mentions, that at a late Court in the County of Cumberland, an action was brought before them and no lawyer present. The Court heard the parties, examined the witnesses, summed up evidence, and then committed it to the jury, who brought in a verdict to the general satisfaction of the people.

DIED.) On Friday last, Susanna Branch, of this town, in the seventeenth year of her age: Her death is reported to have been occasioned, in all probability, by her over heating herself, and drinking too freely of cold water while excessively warm.

SYTHES.

SYTHES of an approved quality made by an experienced hand,

CLARET WINE, of the first quality.

COD FISH,

RAISINS.

High flavored Rhede-Island RUM:

Best refined B A R I R O N, per ton or less quantity.

The above articles may be had at the Store of the subscriber, for Cash, Wheat, Pork, Final Settlement Notes or Loan Office Certificates.

WILLIAM BLODGET.

A small assortment of DRY GOODS.

INDIGO and SALT.

Any of the above articles will be given for good Coal, Ore, or Pot Metal delivered at the Forge.

Whereas application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Philadelphia, in the county of Rutland, and State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to notify said proprietors, that they meet at the dwelling house of Capt. Seth Keeler, in said Philadelphia, on the first Tuesday of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to act on the following articles, viz. First, To choose a Moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a proprietor's Clerk. 3. To make choice of a proprietor's treasurer and Collector. 4. To see if the proprietors will accept of the former survey of the first division lots in said town. 5. To see if the proprietors will proceed to lay out their second division lots, and draw for the same. 6. To see if the proprietors will make choice of a Committee, to lay out roads in said town. 7th, To see if the proprietors will raise money to defray the necessary charges of said propriety. And also to do any other business which they shall think necessary when met.

EBENEZER BRURY, Just. Peace.

Pittsford, June 13, 1786.

By the United States in Congress assembled, Nov. 2, 1785.

ON a report of the board of Treasury to whom was referred a letter of the 24th of October, from J. Pierce, Commissioner of army accounts:

Resolved, That all persons having claims for services performed in the military department, be directed to exhibit the same for liquidation, to the Commissioners of Army Accounts, on or before the first day of August ensuing the date hereof; and that all claims under the description above mentioned, which may be exhibited after that period shall forever thereafter be precluded from adjustment or allowance; and that the commissioner of Army Accounts give public notice of this resolve, in all the States for the space of six months. CHARLES THOMSON, Sec.

Middletown, May 5, 1786
WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of the township of Milton in the county of Addison, in the State of Vermont, to call a meeting of said proprietors, to be held at the house of Nathaniel Mallory, in Middletown, in the county of Rutland, on the second day of August next, at one o'clock in the afternoon, then and there to act on the following articles. First, To choose a Moderator. 2d. A Proprietor's Clerk. 3d. To see if said proprietors will concede to the doings of the Committee, in laying out the first division lots in said Milton. 4th, To see if the proprietors will raise money to defray the charges of laying out said lots. 5th, To do any other business that's proper to be done at said meeting.

EDMUND BIGELOW, Just. Peace.

The Members of the First MEDICAL SOCIETY,

In the State of VERMONT, ARE hereby requested, to attend a meeting of said Society, at the house of the Honourable Samuel Matlocks, innholder in Timbouth, on the second Wednesday of July next.

SAMUEL HUNTINGTON, Sec. Shaftsbury, June 24, 1786.

WHEREAS application hath been made to me by more than one sixteenth part of the Proprietors of CALAIS, in the county of Addison, and State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn them to meet at the dwelling house of Major Parkhurst, in Royalton, in the county of Windsor, and State aforesaid, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of August next at nine o'clock in the morning of said day to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator to govern said meeting. 2. To choose a clerk, treasurer and such other officers as the proprietors may judge proper, to forward the survey and settlement of said town when convened. 3. To see if the proprietors will establish the former votes of said proprietors. 4. To see if the proprietors will proceed to complete the survey of the first division lots already begun, or to let out the second division. 5. To see if the proprietors will choose a committee for the above purpose, or purposes. 6. To see what encouragement the proprietors will give to any person or persons for completing a Grist and Saw-Mill, in said town, within such given time, as the said proprietors may agree. 7. To see if the proprietors will raise money to defray the charges of said propriety. 8. To transact any other business which the proprietors may judge will be for their benefit in forwarding the settlement when met.

MOSES ROBINSON, Assistant. Bennington, June 26, 1786.

Iron-Works
CANAN.
Samuel Forbes,

Manufactures and Sells at CANAN, in Connecticut.

BAR-iron, Nail-roads, Anchors of all sizes, Grist-Mill irons, such as Spindles, Gudgeons, Bands, &c. double and single Cranks, and every other iron for Saw-Mills.—Also, long Cranks, which in certain situations, are more advantageous than the common sort, as they save the expence of a Shaft, Gudgeon, and Bands.—Black-Smith's Anvils, Stakes, Sledges, Beak-Horns, &c.—Screws for Oil-Mills, Spermaciti-works, Clothier's, Tobaccoist's &c.—Also, for Braining Saw-Mills Saws, and fly Straws for Paper-Mills.

Any persons wanting Smith work, of any uncommon sort, are requested to be very particular in their directions, if patterns in wood are sent, they will be worked up to.

As the whole of the Ore, made use of at his works, is from the Shaftsbury bed, the quality of the Iron may be depended on.

At the same place may be had PAPER of various kinds, manufactured, by John Adams & Co. on as good terms by large or small quantities, as elsewhere. They pay CASH for any quantity of clean Cotton or Linen RAGS.

Mercury's Cabinet.

The TALE of the MAHOMETAN HOG.

THUS says the Prophet of the Turk,
 "G of Mussulmen, beware of pork,
 There is a part of every swine
 No follower nor friend of mine
 May taste, whatever his inclination,
 On pain of excommunication."
 Such Mahomet's mylerous charge,
 And thus he left the point at large;
 Had he the sinful part express'd,
 They might with safety eat the rest;
 But for one piece they thought it hard,
 From the whole hog to be debar'd,
 So set their wits to work to find
 What joint the prophet had in mind:
 Much controversy therefore rose,
 These chose the back, the belly those:
 By some 'tis confidently said,
 He meant not to forbid the head;
 Whilst others at that doctrine rail,
 And piously prefer the tail:
 Thus conscience freed from every clog,
 Mahometans eat up the hog.
 You laugh—'tis well—the tale apply'd,
 May make you laugh on t'other side.
 Renounce the world, the preacher cries:
 "We do," a multitude replies:
 Whilst one as innocent regards,
 A snug and friendly game at cards:
 And one (whatever you may say)
 Can see no evil in the play:
 Some love a concert or a race,
 And others shooting or a chase,
 Revil'd and lov'd, renounc'd and follow'd,
 Thus bit by bit the world is swallow'd!
 Each thinks his neighbour makes too free,
 Yet likes a slice as well as he:
 With sophistry their sauce they sweeten,
 Till quite from tale to snout 'tis eaten.

NEW-YORK, May 19.

Algiers, 17th August, 1785.

Capt. Francis Macey.

I TAKE the liberty to write you by way of informing you that the ship Dauphin, Captain Rd. O'Brien, belonging to Philadelphia, on board of which I was passenger, on her way from Dunkirk to Philadelphia was captured by an Algerine cruizer, about 80 or 90 W. of the rock of Lisbon, and bro't in here the 12th instant, where we all are considered as lawful prize: of course you may judge of our hard fate: But the English Consul has displayed every mark of humanity in his power towards us, which I hope will ever be remembered by every one who possesses christianity. If you think proper to write him relative to doing me any favor, as done unto you I shall esteem it too great a favor ever to be forgot by your humble sufferer
 ZAUKAUS COFFIN.

Please to acquaint my brother and particular friends in London of my distressed situation, who will write the Consul. Please to direct to Charles Logie, Esq; Consul in Algiers; you'll please to have the ship mentioned in the London Gazette.

Algiers, 27th January, 1786:
 Gentlemen,

I AM favored with your letter of 10th October, I immediately communicated the contents respecting Zaukaus Coffin to him, and offered the ten guineas you directed me to advance him, his receipt for that sum, with an order for receiving it back from you

I have this day enclosed to Rt. and Hr. Drummond & Co. bankers, who will present it to Mr. Thos. Wagstaff, No. 33, Grace church street as the only name where to direct them that I can find in the directory. With regard to Capt. Coffin's redemption, as he from ignorance was published to have been a Captain of a ship, the usual price of 540l. first cost, with 25l. per cent. duties and charges, would have been asked for him: but in consequence of Spain's going to redeem her subjects, the scarcity of slaves in that case will I fear increase their demands for a Captain's ransom near 100l. first cost. However if his friends will be so charitable as to redeem him out of his present miserable situation, I will with pleasure undertake to procure it for him on the most reasonable terms that can be procured, without fee or reward; as I should be happy to render him every service in my power as well from his own personal merit, and as a return for the civility I formerly received from the late Mr. Dock, a native of Nantucket.

I am, gentlemen, yours, &c.
 CHARLES LOGIE.
 Messrs. Thos. Wagstaff, Wm. Delwyn and John Bland,)
 London.

Algiers, 26th of December, 1785.
 Respected Friends,

I THIS day have had the satisfaction of reading your letter to Charles Logie, Esquire, of the 10th October, the contents of which I find imports to my unfortunate situation, and in answer to which I sincerely acknowledge your extraordinary friendship in your administration in my behalf in this gloomy situation, which is beyond the conception of any but those who experience the state of slavery; though I cannot but say my situation is far better than hundreds of poor slaves in this place. As I have until within these few days been extricated from the severity of slavery by the British Consul, whose humanity I shall always remember and ever be indebted to. But in consequence of orders from the American Ambassador at Madrid, we American Masters are now under the care of the Count D'Espilly, Ambassador and peacemaker from the count of Spain. I am, &c.
 ZAUKAUS COFFIN.

Thomas Wagstaff, William Delwyn and John Bland,
 London.

To Dr. B. FRANKLIN.
 Premiums proposed by the Parisian Society of the Nine Sisters.

The society denominated the Sacred Nine, or Nine Sisters, composed of learned artists, and literati, and which Dr. Franklin was President in the year immediately after that in which we had the misfortune of losing VOLTAIRE, desiring at the present period to offer a public homage to the celebrated American, whose pre-

sence they no more expect to enjoy; propose premiums for arts and eloquence; two golden medals of the value of six hundred livres each.

The premium for eloquence will be adjudged to an encomium, in prose, of Dr. Franklin, of one half hour's reading at least.

That for arts to an allegorical sketch, two feet high and one and a half wide, emblematic of the services which said Franklin has done to the sciences and to American liberty.

Any person (the members of the Sacred Nine excepted) will be admitted as a candidate.

The discourses and sketches to be sent to the Society at Paris, post paid.

CONSTANTINOPLE, February 14.

An impostor, calling himself the Victorious Shepherd, has committed great ravages in Georgia. He pretends to have had an interview with Mahomet, and to have received a command from him to put to death all who should refuse to embrace the doctrines of the Koran. The public attribute the late calamities in the Imperial family to the circumstance of the Divan having refused protection to this insurgent, and actually believe, that in consequence thereof the grand signior and all the royal family will perish: It is said that this Victorious Shepherd is at the head of 40,000 Arabians, and that he has subdued a considerable number of Russians, and put such of them to death as refused to acknowledge the religion of Mahomet.

LONDON, February 11.

A letter from Lanfair, Adonigameryshire, dated January 30, says, "Yesterday at noon, about a mile from hence, the ground, with a considerable part of the turnpike road, gave way almost perpendicularly, quite into the river, which has left a dreadful chasm of at least 150 yards."

April 1. We hear from Warsaw (Via Paris) that one hundred thousand Tartars have taken possession of the Defiles bordering on the Roristhenes, and that they also occupy the banks of the river. If this intelligence be founded it is probable that the Russians will for a time be deprived of the Crimea, Cuba, and the Isle of Taman.

The following singular circumstance, a correspondent assures us, took place a short time since. A young gentleman of distinction having lost a considerable sum of money was so exceedingly affected by it, that he determined on an act of suicide, in order to relieve him from his distress. Filled with this idea, he put a case of pistols in his pockets, and proceeded to a tavern, he ordered a room and a bottle of claret, with pen, ink, and paper. He then wrote a letter to an intimate friend, describing his unhappy state, which he declared himself unable any longer to bear; told him, that by the time the letter reached him he should be out of his misery, and concluded with some requests as a last proof of his friendship. Having dispatched his letter, he laid his pistols on the table,

and being exceedingly thirsty, and seeing the wine standing before him he very naturally drank a glass. The refreshment this afforded him tempted him to repeat it; he then took a third, &c. in brief, four or five glasses gave such a happy turn to his thoughts by exhilaration, that he deferred his rash purpose, until his friend burst into the room, with the utmost anxiety! instead of seeing the letter writer wallowing in his blood, he saw him sitting at the table musing with great composure. He instantly removed the pistols! they finished the bottle together, & the despairing man went home, reconciled to himself and to that life which he had so recently determined to renounce.

Just Published in LITCHFIELD.
 And now selling at the Printing-Office in BENNINGTON, price 9 pence,

VOYAGE TO THE MOON, BY COUNT D'ARTOIS, & his Friend, in an AIR BALLOON.

Giving the most pleasing Account of the Objects they had a View of in their Passage; and likewise the Circumstances of their Landing in that Planet; at also of its being inhabited by a Noble order of Beings;—their Language, Manners, Religion, &c.—The whole highly entertaining, and worthy of the Readers Attention.

THE proprietors of Brookfield, in the county of Orange, and State of Vermont, are informed, that at a legal meeting held at the dwelling-house of Shubael Cross, in said Brookfield, in October last, voted a tax of Twenty Shillings on each proprietors right, for the purpose of paying for the survey of said town. These are therefore to notify said proprietors to pay said tax to me the subscriber, by the first day of July next, or their lands will be proceeded with as the law directs.
 NOAH PAINE, Collector.

Brookfield, May 22, 1786. 59—61

WHEREAS application hath been made to me the subscriber, by more than one sixteenth part of the proprietors of each of the townships of Cabot and Walden, in the State of Vermont, to warn a meeting of said proprietors. These are therefore to warn the proprietors of each of said towns, to meet at the house of Mr. Jonathan Elkins, in Peacham, in the county of Orange, on the last Wednesday in July next, at nine o'clock in the morning, to act on the following articles, viz. 1. To choose a moderator and clerk. 2. To agree how and when they will lot out said towns—what they will do respecting the settlers now on said towns—and what encouragement they will give to settlers. 3. To lay a tax to defray the expenses of surveying and lotting said towns, cutting roads &c. And to transact any other necessary business concerning said towns.
 ALEX. HARVEY, J. Peace.

Barnet, May 18, 1786. 59—61

RAGS.
 Cash given for clean cotton or linen rags.